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THE TURKISH BOYCOTT OF AUSTRIAN TRADE: A DEMONSTRATION OUTSIDE AN AUSTRIAN SHOP IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Turkey is fighting Austria in the most modern way, by waging a trade war in the form of a vigorous boycott of Austrian goods. Many demonstrations have taken place in Constantinople, and shops have been threatened with wreckage unless their owners give up the selling of articles imported from Austria. One of the most curious signs of this trade war has been the discarding of the red fez by many Turks. This particular fez is made in Austria, and the patriotic Turk has substituted for it the home-made white fez. The Illustration shows a demonstration outside one of the biggest Austrian shops in Constantinople. The establishment was turned into a French company recently, but not even the display of the French and Turkish flags was sufficient to ward off the boycott. In the foreground are men selling white fezzes.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

AM glad to see that an English translation has been issued of one of the very few first-rate detective stories that have been written in the last ten or twenty years; I mean "The Yellow Room," by Gustave Leroux. It recalls the days when really great men condescended to write detective stories; great men like Edgar Allan Poe or Wilkie Collins. I do not mean that the book is great in that sense; but it is at least great in this sense-that it contains an important intellectual principle. Nothing would induce me to tell the reader anything about the solution of the riddle. The man who tells the truth about a detective story is simply a wicked man, as wicked as the man who deliberately breaks a child's soap-bubble-and he is more wicked than Nero. To give away a secret when

it should be kept is the worst of human crimes; and Dante was never more right than when he made the lowest circle in Hell the Circle of the Traitors. It is to destroy one human pleasure so that it can never be recovered, as if one had jerked the elbow of Roberts when he was doing an unprecedented stroke in billiards, or smashed the skull of Milton the moment before he wrote "Lycidas." I will not destroy the pleasures of those who rea! detective stories; for the simple and selfish reason that I am one of them myself.

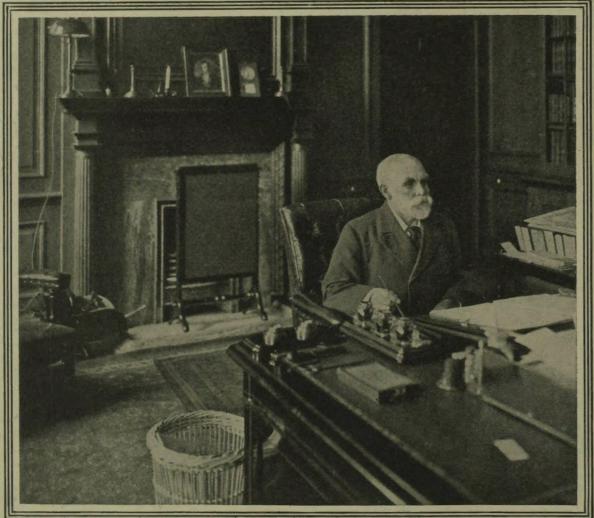
But there is no betrayal in saying this: that the triumphant detective in the book bases all his case upon what he calls "taking reason by the right end." The phrase, indeed, is full of the finest sanity of the French. What he means, if I understand him, is this: that this world is full of truths, half-truths, probabilities, and possibilities of various orders of validity and pointing in various directions. But there are some facts which are certain in a quite special way; and if other facts contradict them, then we must inquire into the other facts; but we must not waste our time quiring into the one fact which is certain. In the tale there is a room absolutely

found bleeding on the floor. There are footprints, bloody-hand marks, a cap, a club, left behind. All the other investigators naturally begin by asking how the murderer managed to escape. The triumphant investigator does not pursue this speculation at all. He begins with the two things that he knows for certain, that the room was sealed hermetically, and that the room was empty. That is all I will tell you about this interesting novel; it is not enough to tell the story, but it is just enough to tell the moral.

This is the essential idea, that all good argument consists in beginning with the indisputable thing and then disputing everything else in the light of it; It is of great working value in many modern discussions, if its general principle is understood. First of all, of course, one must leave out the element of the supernatural or the element of the insane. The element of the supernatural in practical affairs has always been regarded (even by those who most strongly believed in it) as exceptional. If a miracle is not exceptional, it is not even miraculous. Nobody was ever taught by any sane creed to count upon or expect anything but the natural. To put the point briefly, we are commanded to put our faith in miracles, but not to put our trust in them. The other alternative of mania or some mental breakdown must also be allowed for. If we have been seriously assured that there are no snakes in Iceland and in spite of that we see snakes in Iceland, it is always reasonable to ask ourselves if our past life has pointed towards "D.T." But supposing that those two abnormalities, the mystery that is above humanity and the madness that is below

gentleman who will point to a seedy and half-starved loafer in the street; and say: "This unemployment business is all bosh: I offered that man work the other day, and he wouldn't take it." Now, this may possibly be true; but it is always used in order to disprove the idea that the man is miserable. But to disprove that is simply to disprove the one thing that is proved. You have only to look at the man to see that, for some reason, by somebody's fault, or nobody's fault, he has not eaten enough to be a man, or even to be an animal. That he refused work is a curious circumstance, to be reconciled, if possible, with the palpable fact that he wants money. He may have refused it because he is half-witted, or because fatigue has killed all power of choice, or because

wrong has moved him to an irrational anger, or because he is a saint, or because he is a maniac, or because he is terrorised by a secret society, or because he has a peculiar religion which forbids him to work on Wednesday. But whatever the explanation is, it is not that he is jolly and full of meat and drink; because you can see that he isn't. His impotence may have this cause or that cause, or the other; but his impotence is no defence of the existing system of wealth and poverty. To use the modern cant, it does not destroy the problem of the unemployed; it only adds to it the problem of the "unemployable. But our main point here is this: that people ought to begin by the thing that they can see It may take you twenty years to find out whether a man is honest. But it does not take you two seconds to find out that he is thin. The ordinary rich man's argument is that because the tramp is dishonest, he must somehow be secretly fat. That is the great fallacy. Believe me (I speak as an expert), it is impossible to be fat in secret.



THE KING'S WEEK-END VISITOR: THE RIGHT HON, JOHN BURNS, PRESIDENT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, IN HIS OFFICE.

Particular interest centres in Mr. John Burns at the moment, in view of his week-end visit to the King, with whom, there is no doubt, he was in consultation with regard to the question of the unemployed.

sealed and absolutely bare. From the inside of it are it, are fairly and honestly out of the question, then the heard the sounds of a struggle, pistol shots, screams; right line of argument certainly is that seeing is be-the door is broken down, and the body of a girl is lieving and that the things we have experienced are true in quite another and more pungent sense than the things into which we can merely be argued. If I am sitting opposite my aunt in Croydon, a telegram may come from her in Highgate, a newspaper may announce that she is taking part in a Highgate Pageant, an expert may prove that it was impossible for her to have reached Croydon in the time, a statistician may say that he has counted all the aunts in Highgate, and there is not one missing; but all these facts are facts of a secondary degree of evidence. They have the expert, but I have the aunt. Unless my aunt is a devil. or. I am a lunatic, I have possession of the primary fact in the discussion.

> I have already said that this very plain principle of thought is useful in connection with many current problems. Take, for example, the problem of the Unemployed. It is very common to meet a prosperous

I have noticed another instance at the opposite end of the economic scale. Mr. Rockefeller, the notorious millionaire, has recently been

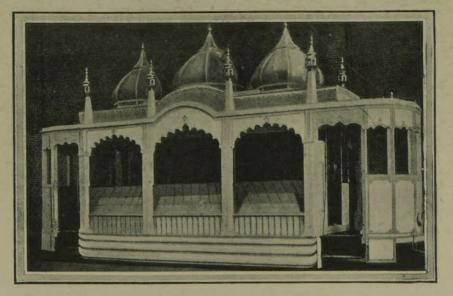
writing an account of himself. He says that the great American business man is not in the matter for money, but for something else — triumph or some rubbish. As a matter of fact, I should think much better of Rockefeller and his like if they were in it for money. To desire money is much nobler than to desire success. Desiring money may mean desiring to return to your country, or marry the woman you love, or ransom your father from brigands. It may mean something human and respectable. But desiring success must mean something inhuman and detestable. It must mean that you take an abstract pleasure in the unbrotherly act of distancing and disgracing other men. I think no better of Mr. Rockeseller because he does not collect dollars, but collects scalps. But this, though a true comment, is not the obvious comment. The essential is that, while we know nothing of Rockefeller's soul, we do know something of Rockefeller's income. He has, by huge efforts, obtained huge wealth. That prime fact may be explained, but it cannot be explained away.

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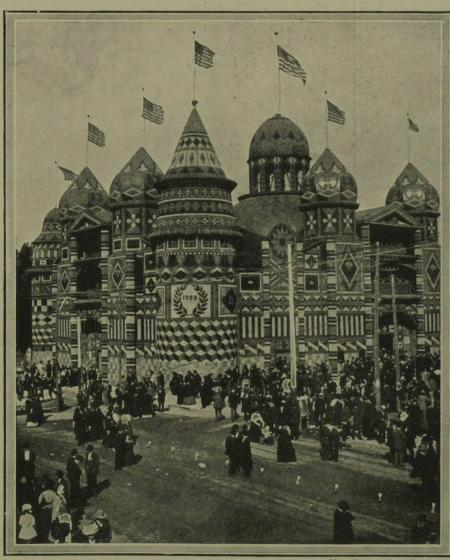
General Baron Rhemens (x), commander of the corps of occupation which has evacuated Novi-Bazar.



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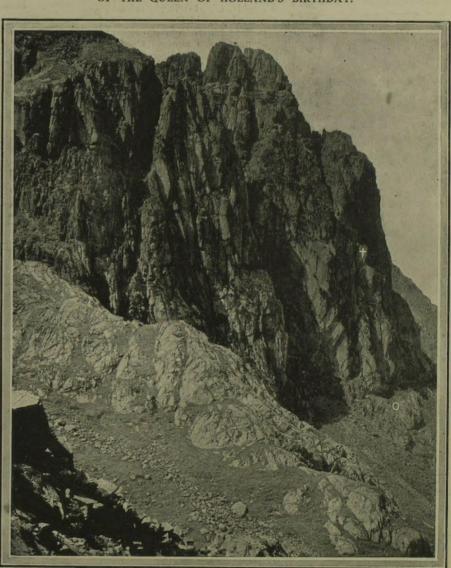


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THE DANGERS OF BRITISH MOUNTAINEERING: THE SCENE OF THE RECENT FATAL ACCIDENT.

Pillar Mount, here shown, is the steepest and one of the most difficult climbs in the Lake District, and has been the scene of a number of disasters, the latest of which occurred the other day, and resulted in the loss of two lives. The probable point at which the accident occurred is marked X; the place at which the bodies were found, O.



LORD WOLVERHAMPTON, New Lord President of the Council.

ORD Wolverhampton, the new Lord Pre sident of the Council, will be best remembered as the Right Hon. Sir Henry Hartley Fowler, for it was in that name that he did great work for his

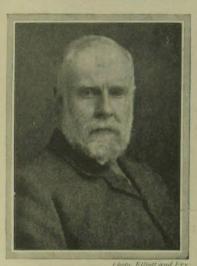
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Mr. McKinnon Wood, who has left the Board of Education for the Foreign Office, where he will succeed Lord Fitzmaurice (now Chan-



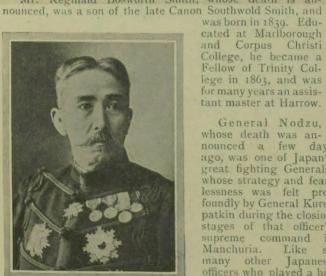
THE LATE MR. R. EOSWORTH SMITH, For years Assistant Master at Harrow.

cellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), is a Lon-doner, born three-andfifty years ago, and edu-cated at Mill Hill and London University. Elected in 1892 to the London County Council, he soon made his mark as a member of the Progressive Party, and was appointed Chairman of the Council in 1898. Two years later Mr. Wood contested the St. Rollox Division of Glasgow without success, but at the General Election he was returned.

Mr. Charles Philips Trevelyan, M.P., one of the Charity Commis-sioners, who succeeds sioners, who succeeds Mr. McKinnon Wood

as Parliamentary Secretary at the Board of Education, is as Parliamentary Secretary at the Board of Education, is quite a young man, for he will celebrate his thirty-eighth birthday on Wednesday next. Eldest son of Sir George Trevelyan, he was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, and was appointed Secretary to Lord Crewe, when he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1892. Like the man he succeeds, Mr Trevelyan was unsuccessful when he made his first attempt to enter the House of Commons, for the late Sir Henry M. Stanley contested North Lambeth successfully against him North Lambeth successfully against him.

Mr. Reginald Bosworth Smith, whose death is an-



THE LATE GENERAL NODZU. Famous Japanese General.

General Nodzu, whose death was an-nounced a few days ago, was one of Japan's great fighting Generals, whose strategy and fear-lessness was felt profoundly by General Kuropatkin during the closing stages of that officer's supreme command in

Fellow of Trinity Col-

lege in 1863, and was

for many years an assistant master at Harrow.

Manchuria. Like so many other Japanese officers who played a big part in their country's great struggle for independence, General Nodzu

with China, where his brilliant tactics broke up the defence of the enemy in fashion that surprised everybody on the Chinese side.

The death of the Rev. Joseph Leycester Lyne, better known as Father Ignatius, removes a very interesting personality from our midst. Born rather more than seventy sonality from our midst. Born rather more than seventy years ago, in London, young Lyne was educated at Spalding, Worcester, and Glenalmond, in Scotland, and was ordained in 1860 by the Bishop of Wells. From the earliest age he showed a marked inclination to follow the career of a Churchman, and as he grew older the trend of his thought was all towards Roman Catholicism. A man of rare talent, some eccentricity, great personal uprightness, and a marked

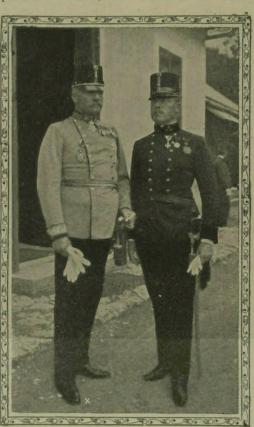


PORTRAITS

AND WORLD'S NEWS.

THE LATE REV. JOSEPH LEYCESTER LYNE, FATHER IGNATIUS.

leaning towards mysticism, he claimed to perform miracles, and there is no doubt



GENERAL BARON RHEMENS (X), FORMER COM-MANDER AT NOVI-BAZAR, AND HIS AIDE-DE-CAMP.

that his strange personal magnetism exercised marked influence upon some of the



Elliott and Fry. MISS M. E. BALKWILL, Candidate for the L.C.C.

degenerates with whom, as a parish priest working in a poor neighbourhood, he came into

contact. When, after a visit to Belgium, he decided to take to the monastic life and found a monastery, he experi-enced a great deal of op-position in this country, and for some time his life

for Foreign Affairs.

MR. T. McKINNON

WOOD,

New Under-Secretary

was in danger. But he succeeded in founding a monastery at Llanthony, following the Order of the Benedictines, and for the last few years he has not been very much before the public. He engaged in active controversy with Charles Bradlaugh and other free-thinkers, and against Bishops and all clerics whose views were too broad his wrath was readily roused. He preached his opinions in this country, the United States, and in Canada. Father Ignatius had a great affection for the Jews, and was a staunch believer in the Zionist movement, and to the last day of his health in the Zionist movement, and to the last day of his health

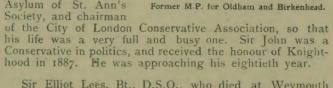
THE LATE SIR JOHN HENRY PULESTON,

Former M.P. for Devonport.

was a strenuous and devoted worker in the cause he believed to be the best of all.

The late Sir John Henry Puleston was a native of North Wales,

and for some years was M.P. for Devonport. Educated for the medical profession, he gave it up to go into business in the United States, and was there during the Civil War. His business interests were many and important. He was a member of the London bankers to the American Government, head of the firm of Puleston, Brown and Co., chairman treasurer of the Royal Asylum of St. Ann's

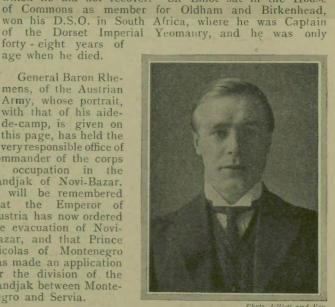


Sir Elliot Lees, Bt., D.S.O., who died at Weymouth last week, was the prospective Unionist candidate for the Southern Division of Dorsetshire, and it was while speaking in the division that he was seized with influenza from which he did not recover. Sir Elliot sat in the House

forty - eight years of age when he died.

General Baron Rhemens, of the Austrian Army, whose portrait, with that of his aidede-camp, is given on this page, has held the very responsible office of commander of the corps occupation in the Sandjak of Novi-Bazar. It will be remembered that the Emperor of Austria has now ordered the evacuation of Novi-Bazar, and that Prince Nicolas of Montenegro has made an application the division of the Sandjak between Montenegro and Servia.

Mr Victor Grayson,



THE LATE SIR ELLIOT LEES, Bt.

Former M.P. for Oldham and Birkenhead.

MR. VICTOR GRAYSON,

who has been busy in
the last few days denouncing his King, his brethren in the Commons, the
President of the Local Government Board, and all Socialist Members of Parliament who have more restraint than he possesses, is the Member for the Colne Valley Division of Yorkshire, but will not represent that division in the House for some time to come, as the Speaker has explained that his further presence at Westminster is not desired. He is now believed to be intent upon creating a split in the Socialist ranks, but the ratio of his capacity to his intentions is still unknown. Mr. Grayson's best excuse for behaviour that is not popularly associated with gentlemen is youth; he is only twenty-six. He has studied engineering, theology, and economics, but seems to have had

AMERICA - ON - THAMES: THE CRADLE OF COLONISTS.

HORSE-STEALING AND THIEF-CATCHING REPRODUCED FOR THE BENEFIT OF FUTURE EMIGRANTS.



1. THE COLONIST, HAVING TETHERED HIS HORSE, SLEEPS HOLDING THE HALTER, AND WITH HIS SADDLE AS A PILLOW.

2. ENTER THE HORSE-THIEF, WHO CUTS THE HALTER, UNTETHERS THE ANIMAL, AND IS OFF.

3. THE CAPTURE OF A HORSE-THIEF MIMICKED: A REMARKABLE FALL DESIGNED TO ILLUSTRATE THE DEATH OF THE THIEF.

The Imperial School of Colonial Instruction at Shepperton-on-Thames makes it its business to teach the future emigrant those things he should know, to land him in his future home in a state as far removed as possible from that of the greenhorn. At it the youngster who has determined to follow fortune across the seas is taught farming, riding, shooting, the roping of cattle and horses, those various arts and crafts that are so valuable and so necessary to one in the situation in which he seeks to find himself. Much of the tuition at the school takes the form of striking object - lessons, one of which is here illustrated. The third of the drawings shows a remarkable fall in imitation of the death fall of a horse thief who has been shot. The young emigrant is taught to recover the stolen horse by lassoing it. As its title "Imperial" implies, the institution is intended chiefly for those who wish to work in Greater Britain, but the lessons to be learned there are not to be scoffed at by those migrating to other parts of the globe, notably, perhaps, to America.—[Drawn by Our Special Artist, H. W. Koekkoek]

fittle time to give to manners. Doubtless he means well, but that is the most that can be said.

Women will not be denied, and so insistent are they upon making progress that their ultimate success cannot be doubted. Since last week the Royal College of Surgeons has opened its jealously guarded doors in response to much knocking by lady doctors; and now there is a lady candidate appealing to the electors in the Hampstead Division of the London County Council. The lady is Miss M. E. Balkwill, whose portrait is reproduced in the preceding page.

Parliament.

The House of Commons has been disturbed by the spectre of unemployment. While the Labour Party was patiently, but earnestly pressing the Government for the declaration of its policy, which was

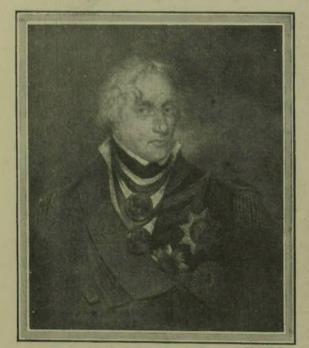
regretted by the extreme Temperance section of Liberals, failed to conciliate the Conservatives. The suggestion was that, for a short term after the reduction period of fourteen years, licenses regranted by the Justices should not be deprived of their monopoly value; but as they were to be made subject to the caprice of a two-thirds majority of the electors, and were, as Mr. Balfour complained, to be thrown to the wolves, the offer was not received favourably. One of the incidents of the week has been a rebuff inflicted, in connection with the London Electric Supply measures, on Mr. Churchill. Many Radicals were dissatisfied with the attitude of "the new member from Scotland," as Mr. Lough called him, and his motion for the closure was carried only by the narrow majority of nine. The conclusion of the Report stage of the Children's Bill prompted a warm tribute to its promoter



STRIKERS OF THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY PLANTING A FLAG BETWEEN THE RAILS, AND WAITING ARRIVAL OF A TRAIN.

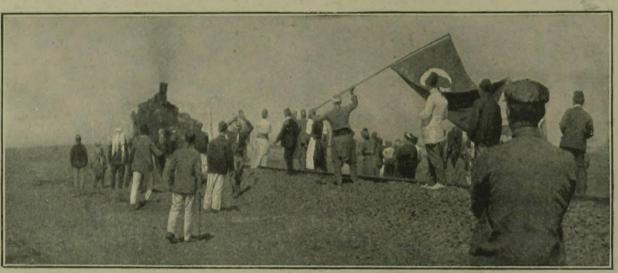
at last made on Wednesday. Mr. Grayson intervened at a moment convenient only to himself, and demanded attention to the subject. Rules were nothing to the young man from the Colne Valley. Just as the Suffragette who slipped into the House ordered it to cease trifling with the cigarette question and turn its attention to women, so Mr. Grayson, in a loud voice, told it to adjourn its discussion on licensing and hear his views on the unemployed. "I must ignore the rules," he said. All parties, and not least the Labour members, were irritated by his presumption, and when he repeated his performance Mr. Bal-

his performance Mr. Balfour yawned, and the Speaker, on being brought to
the Chair, appeared greatly bored. From the point
of view of the House itself it was a failure, and
the suspended member did no good to his cause
and left no friend behind him. Discussions on the
Licensing Bill, conducted under the guillotine, which
falls on certain clauses at appointed hours, have been
able and animated, and the Opposition has shown no
sign of yielding. An offer hinted at by the Prime
Minister in connection with the time-limit, while

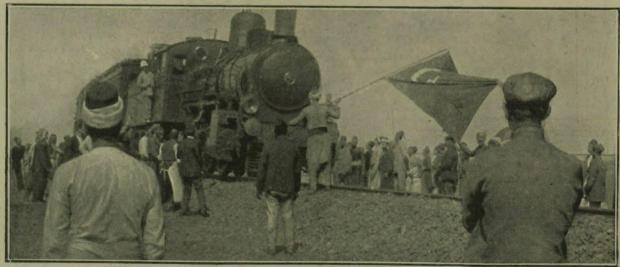


PAINTED IN THE "WRESTLERS' ARMS": MATTHEW
KEYMER'S PORTRAIT OF NELSON.

The portrait was painted for "The Friendly Society," an old social club of Great Yarmouth which was recently dissolved, and Nelson sat to the artist at the "Wrestlers' Arms," near the parish church. The work has just been presented to the Corporation of Great Yarmouth by the surviving members of the old club.



STOPPING THE TRAIN: "IF YOU PASS, YOU PASS OVER US."



THE TRAIN BROUGHT TO A HALT, PREPARATORY TO A PARLEY WITH THE STRIKERS.

THE WESTERNISING OF THE NEAR EAST: ONE OF MANY STRIKES THAT HAVE FOLLOWED THE GRANTING OF THE CONSTITUTION IN TURKEY.

The Westernising of Turkey has brought the strike to the Sultan's dominions, and various sections of labour have revolted against capital.

Tramway-men, bakers, those engaged at work in the docks, and even the men of the sacred Hedjaz Railway have been on strike.

from the Conservative benches. Indeed, all parties have eulogised the ability and lucidity that have characterised Mr. Samuel's conduct of the measure.

The Near East.

The past week has seen the peace of Europe trembling in the balance; but, happily, the balance; but, happily, the balakan firebrands and those promoters of unrest who remain modestly in the background working by stealth, and quite prepared to blush if they find themselves famous—or infamous. For reasons not yet known to the general public, the points of a preliminary agreement, arrived at by Sir Edward Grey, M. Izvolsky, and M. Pichon, were communicated, in a garbled form, to a foreign news agency; and, when published in Paris, gave such a large measure of offence to Turkey that they led to a marked revulsion of feeling; and the möbilisation which has been in preparation sub

of all necessary military support in case of need, with the result that for twenty-four hours there was every possibility of the solution of the Near Eastern question passing from the diplomats to the generals. Happily, Great Britain, Russia, and France preserved a united front. Italy, too, sees that her partners of the Triple Alliance have nothing more tangible than honour and glory to offer her in the event of war, and at the time of writing the situation is more tranquil, and will probably be dealt with by a European Conference. The few sidelights shown in interviews with Foreign Ministers and in official reports from the Foreign Offices of interested capitals are sufficient to tell the observer that many phases of the crisis will only be made public when the danger of war is quite at an end. The present hope is that Turkey will accept financial recompense for her wrongs, coupled with the solemn assurance of the Powers that there will be no further attempts to despoil her.

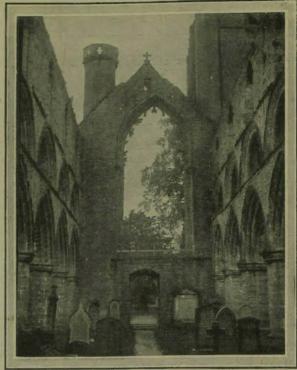


Photo. Stewart.

THE RESTORATION OF DUNKELD CATHEDRAL.
THE RUINED TOWER AT THE WEST END.

The choir of the cathedral has been restored by Sir Donald Currie.
The cathedral is one of the oldest ecclesiastical buildings in Scotland, and, before the creation of the Archbishopric of St. Andrews the Bishops of Dunkeld took precedence over all others in Scotland.
The interior of the tuilding was wrecked at the time of the Reformation, but later the choir was repaired, that worship might take place there. One of the tombstones in the Cathedral marks the grave of General Charles Edward Stuart, said to be the last descendant of Prince Charlie.

rosa for some time became suddenly public and unashamed. The Reactionary party raised its voice in Constantinople, and British prestige was injured. Bulgaria, believing that her chances will grow less and less unless they are seized without delay, also made open preparations; and, with Servia still at fever heat and Montenegro excited to a point at which prudent counsel is apt to be overlooked, the situation was critical indeed. To make matters worse, Germany was assuring Turkey of her sympathy and complete disinterestedness at the very moment when she was assuring Austria

HAVILAND'S SERIES OF THEATRICAL PORTRAITS.

DRAWN BY FRANK HAVILAND.



No. XXIII.-MISS HILDA TREVELYAN AS MAGGIE IN "WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS."

Miss Trevelyan has had in Mr. Barrie's comedy what may perhaps be described as the triumph of her career. Her Maggie in "What Every Woman Knows" is likely to take even higher rank than her Wendy in "Peter Pan."

RECORDED BY THE CAMERA: THE PHOTOGRAPHER AS NEWSMAN.

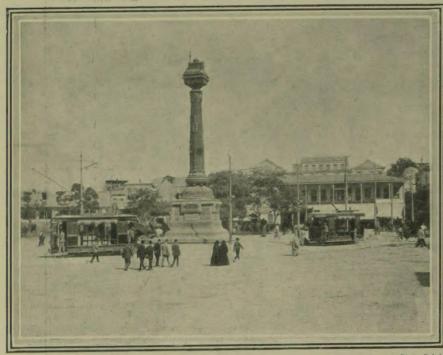


Photo. Bol

THE COLUMN THAT COMMEMORATES THE LAYING OF A TELEGRAPH LINE BETWEEN DAMASCUS AND THE SACRED CITY OF MEDINA.

The column here shown stands in the "Trafalgar Square" of Damascus, and was twelve years in the building. Round its base are inscriptions in Turkish. At the top of the column is a representation of a mosquare



Photo. Topical.

THE WRECK OF THE BRITISH ARMY'S FIRST AEROPLANE.

The aeroplane was making its first flight when Mr. Cody endeavoured to turn too quickly to avoid some trees, so overbalanced the machine, and fell. Despite this disaster, the authorities are convinced that their aeroplane is built on the right lines.



Photo Park

SCHOOL IN A HOSPITAL: AN OBJECT LESSON.

As we note on another page in this issue, the little patients in the Alexandra Hospital for Children with Hip Disease are taught daily by teachers appointed by the London County Council,

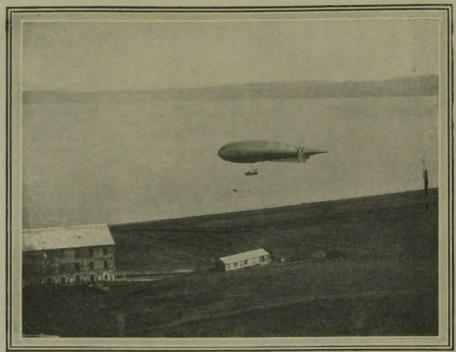


Photo. Abeniacar.

ITALY'S FIRST DIRIGIBLE MILITARY BALLOON: EVOLUTIONS ABOVE THE LAKE OF BRACCIANO.

With most of the armies of the world experimenting in the production of dirigible balloons and aeroplanes, it is not surprising that Italy has turned her attention to the steerable balloon.

Her first effort in this direction is the contrivance here illustrated.



Photo. Topical.

SUMMER IN OCTOBER: A SCENE IN THE CHAMPS FLYSÉES.

Paris, like London, has been experiencing remarkable October weather, and it has been so warm that although the leaves had fallen from the trees, the Champs Elysées were still thronged a day or two ago by women and children in the lightest of summer dresses.

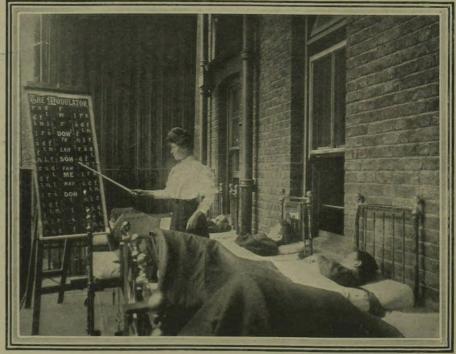


Photo. Park.

SCHOOL IN A HOSPITAL: A SINGING LESSON.

Amongst other things, singing is taught in the Alexandra Hospital, and many of the child patients find in glee-singing their greatest recreation.

DRILL FOR THE BED-RIDDEN: A REMARKABLE EXPERIMENT.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, A. FORESTIER.



LITTLE PATIENTS IN THE ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL DOING PHYSICAL EXERCISES.

The authorities of the Alexandra Hospital for Children with Hip Disease make it their affair not only to do what they can towards curing their charges, but to endeavour to fit them for the inevitable battle with the world. School is held in the wards. The "three R's" are taught, and the pupils are instructed also in such things as drawing, lace-making, knitting, sewing, and basket-weaving. Nor are they left without such exercise as is possible for them, and there is a regular course of physical drill. Schooltine is from ten to twelve in the morning, and from half-past one to three in the afternoon. The three teachers engaged were appointed by the London County Council.

ENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY.



GREAT MEN OF SCIENCE .- No. XVI I. PROFESSOR LOUIS C. MIALL, Professor of Biology at Leeds University. raph by I-lliett and Frs

Mr. A. E. Shipley's recently published book, entitled

"Pearls and Parasites" (Murray). The work contains chapters on many other topics of biological

interest, varying from the life and work of Pasteur to the plague of flies. Therefore, readers interested in natural history subjects will do well to read Mr. Shipley's pages, for they contain much matter

likely to afford food for thought and reflection regard-

ing some ways and works of living nature. I have

selected one of the most interesting chapters in the

book as the subject of the present article. The history of the pearl involves much romance and a

good deal of myth, at least in the earlier phases of attempts made to explain its origin. Pliny, the classic naturalist, gravely states that pearls grow

around raindrops which gain admittance to the oyster, being formed by the secretion or material

The modern theory of pearl-origin, in its way, is not less wonderful than that of the ancients'. It, too, holds a share of scientific romance such as

illustrates how mean things and valuable things may show a relationship at once close and intimate. The

pearl-substance is undoubtedly of the same nature as the nacre, or "mother-of-pearl," which lines

most shells, and which, in the case of some shells,

gives to them not only a beautifully smooth lining, but likewise presents a beautiful iridescence, due to interfer-

supplied by the shell.

ence with the waves of light. Now, if we choose to look at an

oyster or mussel lying in its shell, we that the body of the

animal is enveloped

and the shell lined by a soft membrane, to which naturalists give the name of the "mantle," or "pallium." The mantle

is a highly organised

structure. The cells of its outer surface manu-

facture the "mother-of-pearl substance or "nacre"; that is, it is the surface of

the mantle next the

shell which makes the shell's delicate lining. The thickness

exceeds greatly in thickness the other and outer layers of the shell. The whole of the mantle layer can make the nacre. This is proved by a practice which the Chinese exhibit. They introduce under the mantle of shell-fish little metal images of Buddha. These become coated with the pearly layer, and constitute articles of some value, being bought for religious purposes. Now this

OTTO VON GUERICKE'S A EXPERIMENT IN AIR PRESSURE

AN X-RAY PHOTOGRAPH OF A CAMEO.

The left-hand illustration is an ordinary photograph of a cameo, while the right hand illustration is a Röntgen-ray photograph of the same cameo. This shows how the invisible rays have penetrated the cameo and reached the photographic plate beneath it. The different parts of the cameo have offered different degrees of resistance to the renetrating rays.

Reproduced from "Scientific Ideas of To-Day," by courtesy of the publishers, Messes Seelev

latter fact gives us the clue to the origin of pearls. We see that whenever a foreign particle finds its

how pearl grows. But these facts leave untouched the all-important question of the nature of the

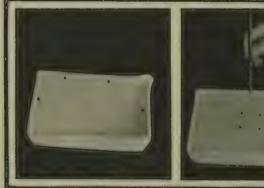
GREAT MEN OF SCIENCE .- No. XIX MR. JOHN SCOTT HALDANE, University Reader in Physiology, Oxford. particles Photograph by Elliott and Fry

around which pearls are formed. The old idea was that a grain of sand represented the most common nucleus of the gem. But accurate research has disclosed the curious fact that it is the larvæ or young form of a parasitic worm which forms the real germ, so to speak, of the pearl. It is this circumstance which leads one to think of the saying that "extremes meet," for a groundling of the animal world is thus seen to occupy the position of originator of a valuable and beautiful gem.

More curious is the history of the pearl-parasites. Worthless pearls occur in the common mussel. They are formed from the larva of a flukeparasite, which, in its full development, inhabits the bird known as the "Scoter." When the Scoter swallows a mussel containing the young parasite it swallows a mussel containing the young parasite it grows into the full-fledged fluke in the bird. How the eggs of the parasite get into the mussel is explained by the theory that they pass from the bird's body, swim freely in the sea in their early stages, and thus gain admittance to the mussels. Possibly an intermediate host the paskle intermediate an intermediate host, the cockle, intervenes; and, if so, the mussel would therefore probably receive its parasite from its neighbour mollusc. The Ceylon pearl-oyster's parasite seems to be the young of a species of tapeworm. Mr. Shipley thinks he has traced the intermediary host in the shape of a fish—one of the skates or rays. This fish feeds on oysters, and acts as host to the worms;

and the eggs of the parasites, escaping from the fish, enter the oysters, and such as are favourably placed give rise to pearls. The fish. it is added, is a real friend to the pearl industry, and cannot be grudged its meals if, as is probable, it sets free the youthful parasites which form the nuclei of the valued pearls. That the Ceylon pearl industry is again flourishing is due to the scientific teach-ings which followed on a Commission sent out to investigate the

causes of former failure. Radiography, the X-ray system, is even now used to show whether oysters contain pearls or not, so that oysters destitute of the valued concretion can be returned to the sea. ANDREW WILSON.



SCIENCE

JOTTINGS

THI PEARL IN

THE OYSTER.

I been read-

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interesting

HAVE







REGULAR FIGURES PRODUCED BY FLOATING MAGNETS.

In the first photograph the little upright magnetic needles may be seen projecting downwards from the small corks. Left alone, the similar poles repel one another, but in the other photographs the hand holds the opposite pole of a magnet above the centre of the basin, whereupon the little magnets invariably form definite figures according to their number. These experiments enable us to form a mental picture of the construction of the atom. 'Scientific Ideas of To-Day," by courtesy of the publishers, Messrs. Seeley,

of the mother-of-pearl layer varies in different molluscs. As Mr. Shipley tells his readers, in the fresh-water mussel, or *Unio*—a pearl-forming species now, alas, almost extinct in Scottish rivers, where it was once abundant—the mother-of-pearl

way between shell and mantle, it acts as an irritating body. It sets up increased action on the part of the mantle, probably by way of lessening or doing away with the irritation such a particle will cause, and so the foreign body becomes coated with

the smooth mother-ofpearl. The clue to pearl - manufacture is thus given us. Every pearl really represents an unnatural or duced by the action of the mantle in coating it with the pearl

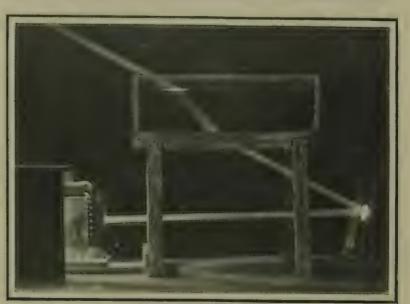
Mr. Shipley takes care to point out that true pearls are formed by the irritating body sinking into the sub-stance of the mantle. It forms a kind of pit which, in turn, closes and becomes a little sac. This sinks deep into the tissues of the oyster, and the inside of the sac, lined with the same mantle layer which makes motherof-pearl, develops around the particle the pearly layers. This is the history



UP-ROOTING A TREE BY A MAN'S BREATH.

The above is a photograph of an old book, entitled "Mathematicall Magick," printed in London in 1643. The author says: "It is possible for any man to lift up the greatest oak by the roots with a straw, to pull it up with a hair, or to blow it up with his breath." It is apparent that the author has not calculated the time which would be required to supply the necessary energy in this way. An estimate fixes it at about six hundred thousand years.

Reproduced from "Scientific Ideas of To-Day," by courtesy of the fub inhers. Mexers, Seeler



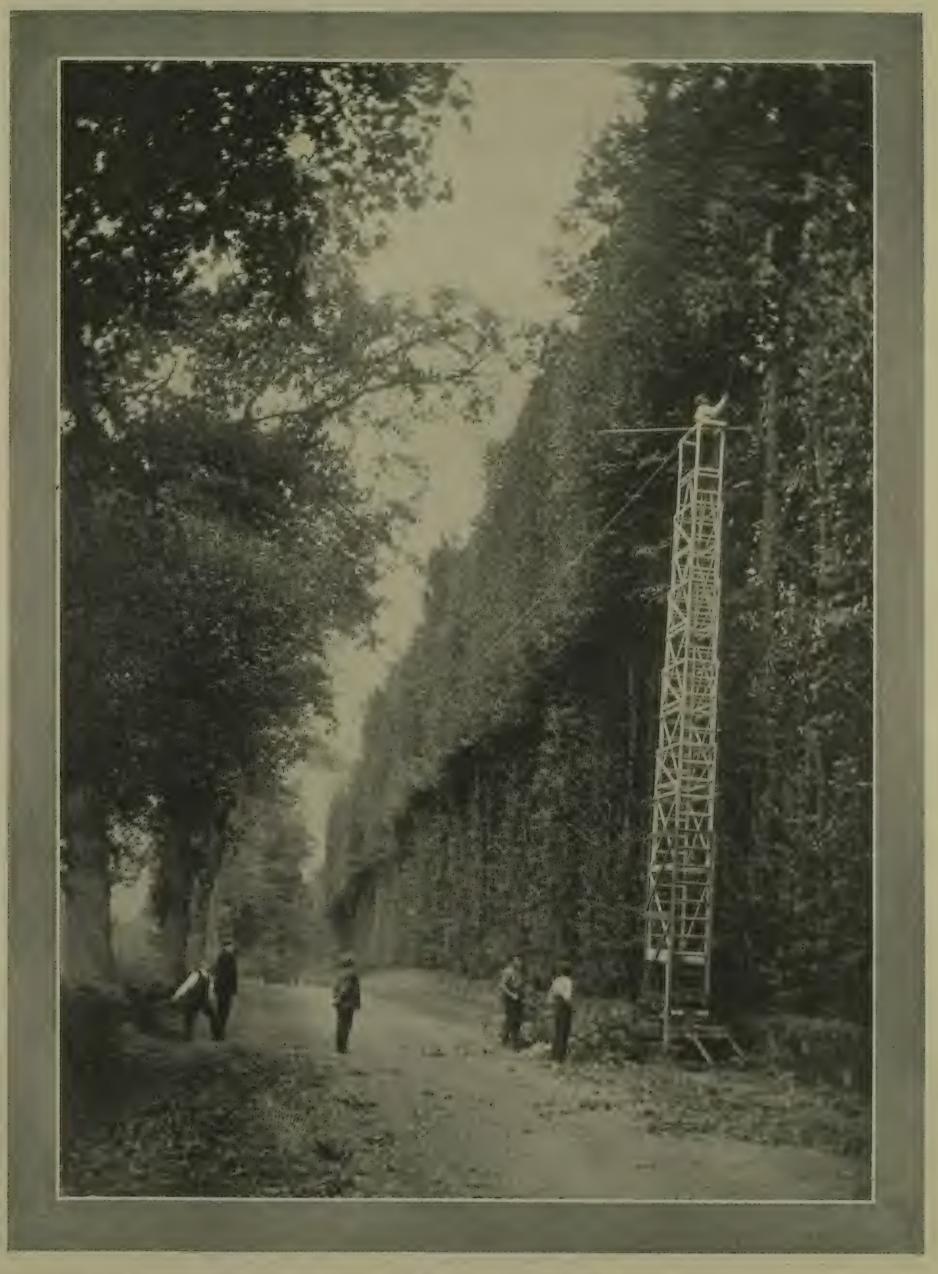
BENDING A BEAM OF LIGHT.

In the left hand corner of the photograph may be seen a lantern sending forth a beam of light which, falling upon a mirror, is reflected upwards. The beam passes through a glass tank of fluore-cent water, and then once more enters the air. The refraction of the light in passing from the one medium to the other is very apparent.

Reproduced from "Scientific Ideas of To-Day," by courtesy of the publishers,
Messes. Seeley.

A HEDGE THAT IS HIGHER THAN A HOUSE.

PHOTOGRAPH BY MONDIN.



A HUNDRED-FOOT HEDGE: PRUNING THE FAMOUS BEECH HEDGE AT LORD LANSDOWNE'S RESIDENCE, MEIKLEOUR, PERTHSHIRE.

The hedge, which is about a hundred feet in height and a quarter of a mile in length, was planted in 1745, and is pruned every seven or eight years at a cost of some sixty pounds.

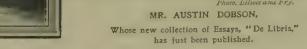
The operation is now going on. The special ladder used is brought from London for the purpose.

AT THE SIGN OF STPAULIS



MR. EDMUND GOSSE,
Whose volume of poetry, "The Autumn Garden,"
has just been published.

VICTOR HUGO AS ARTIST: "LA MAISON QUE J'HABITE AU COIN DU PONT, 28 JUILLET-VIANDEN," BY VICTOR HUGO.



ANDREW LANG ON SUNDAY SCHOOL TASTE and other matters.

HOW we do advance in matters of literary paper which I have managed to lose; the name of it was the Sunday School Chronicle, or Record, or Fournal, or the like. It contained a column of literary notes in which I was censured for never mentioning a certain American critic. But, as I never heard of his name, even, before, only by miracle could I discuss his lucubrations.

The really notable thing, however, is that this instructor of the Sunday School public dogmatically proclaimed Messrs. William Morris, Rossetti, and Swinburne to be poets greatly superior to Tennyson and Browning. What a thing it is to be young! but I cannot endorse the verdict of even the youngest Sunday School boy on this head. Indeed, we cannot dogmatise, after a certain age, on such topics, or call one poetic star greater than another. It is a question of taste.

But Sunday School taste has moved a long way from Eliza Cooke and Robert Montgomery and Longfellow. When Mr. Rossetti's poems first appeared I was staying with friends in a Hebridean isle. My hostess lent a Rossetti to the lady of the laird. Presently she brought the volume back, saying (as was reported): "Mrs. ——, you have lent me a foul book"; which made some mirth. There were also outcries over Mr. Swinburne's "Poems and Ballads"; many lifted up their voices, but, if they are applauded in Sunday School criticism, the poet is absolved and avenged.

I remember an old friend, a Colonel of Horse, reading Gautier's "Mademoiselle de Maupin," and using it up for shaving-paper as he went on, as not desiring it to fall into the hands of innocence. But, in a recent novel, somebody thinks it an appropriate present for an elderly British maiden lady. "Oh trumpery! Oh Moses!"—as Jeames de la Pluche writes a familiar classical tag.

In Notes and Queries for Sept. 26, someone has revived the stupid old "Glamis Mystery," the secret chamber, known only to the head of the house, to his legal agent, and to the heir who passes therein the night of his majority, and never smiles again. He never smiles again because it contains the True Heir, who is a Monster, and is therefore kept out of his own. Mrs. Oliphant, in a very poor ghost story in Blackwood, gave another explanation. The writer in N. and Q. says that, as he first heard this tale sixty years ago, when the Monster, for



"LE PHARE D'EDDYSTONE (XVII. SIÈCLE)," BY VICTOR HUGO. In "L'Homme qui rit" there is a description of this lighthouse. The illustrations on this page prove that had Victor Hugo not been a great writer he would have been a great artist. As it was, he did many drawings in many mediums; and on occasion gained effects with such things as coffee, tea, flour, and ash.

reasons given, must have been more than seventy years of age, he can no longer be among the living; while it is improbable that he has left legitimate issue. Scott, in 1830, mentions the tradition that the secret chamber is only known to the head of the family, his heir, and his factor or agent; he says nothing of the heir's night in the room. In 1822, however, he used that legend in "The Betrothed"; the heiress has an evil time with a "bargeist." Now, this fable, a century earlier, had been a legend attached to Vale Royal, in Cheshire. The story has been transplanted to Glamis and taken root in that ancient site. As to the existence of a secret chamber there (as secret chambers there be many in old houses), all that we know is contained in the diary of the first Earl of Strathmore, Earl Patrick, who made many alterations in the house in 1684-1689. To the best of my memory, the Earl says that the chamber is under the charter-room. He would not have recorded the fact if he had been jealous of the secret.

Secret chambers, as a rule, were the consequence of the Protestant persecutions under Elizabeth and James I. They were "priest's holes," and Mr. Allan Fea's interesting book on them, with illustrations, contains almost all that we need to know on the subject. The bad luck for the priests was that the ladies of Catholic houses never kept a store of provisions in these chambers of little ease. The pursuers had only to occupy the house long enough, and starvation forced the prey into the open.

There is advertised a book by Mr. J. M. Bulloch on "The Gay Gordons," perhaps the most adventurous of English and Scottish families. But the marriage of Lady Catherine Gordon with the first White Rose Pretender, Perkin Warbeck, was in no sense "gay." He was a kind of walking tailor's advertisement at first, and his adventures ended in gloom. Nor was it gay for Lady Jane to marry the Earl of Bothwell, while she was in love with Ogilvy of Boyne. After being divorced from Bothwell (who had fallen in love both with her and her maid, for his heart was hospitable) she wedded the Earl of Sutherland, and, losing him, fell back on her old true love, the laird of Boyne. The murder of the Bonny Earl of Murray, by Huntly, Chief of the Gordons, was far from gay, like the murder of Wallenstein, credited to Colonel John Gordon. The gaieties of the Gordons of Gight, maternal ancestors of Byron, were of the most sanguinary sort, like those of Lord George Gordon, in "Barnaby Rudge"; while the gay Duchess of Burns's time, by birth a Maxwell of Monreith, had great occasion for sorrow. The Gordons were gallant rather than gay, the "fightingest" of the clans.



"AU COURS DUN VOYAGE," BY VICTOR HUGO.

This is one of a number of drawings made by Hugo of those castles, dungeons, towers, and belfries he saw while journeying on the Rhine.



"LE BURG A LA CROIX," BY VICTOR HUGO.

This is the biggest of Victor Hugo's drawings, and was executed in Chinese ink, sepia, and black coffee, applied with the fingers, pen, and a penknife.

THE MODERN KING: MONARCH AND DEMOCRAT.



The modern monarch is nothing if not democratic. Divinity no longer hedges kings, and the ruler of to-day seeks to be the father of the people rather than their overlord. So have become possible such scenes as those here illustrated, scenes so unceremonious that they would have shocked the monarchists of a generation or two ago, and would, at least, have brought the possible such scenes as those here illustrated, scenes so unceremonious that they would have shocked the monarchists of a generation or two ago, and would, at least, have brought the command "Rise and uncover" King Frederick, who shares with his sister, our Queen, a love of the sea, is determined that his people shall share in his delights as far as possible, and has given up to them a stretch of the shore near his summer residence. To this he himself goes daily, to play with the children and talk with the grown - ups.

THE MAKERS OF BRITISH MUSIC: FAMOUS LIVING BRITISH COMPOSERS OF THE OLD SCHOOL AND THE NEW.



- MR. GRANVILLE BANTOCK, Componer of "Thalaba,"
 "Lalla Rookh," "The Witch of Atlas," Masses, Anthems,
 and Songs.
- MR. JOSEF HOLBROOKE, Composer of "Queen Mab,"
 "The Bells," "The Raven," and "Apollo and the Seaman."
- 3. MR. COLERIDGE TAYLOR, Composer of "Hiawatha,"
 Part Songs, etc.
- MR. PERCY PITT, Composer of Overture "The Taming of the Shrew," "Hohenlinden," Incidental Music to "Flodden Field," "King Richard II.," etc.
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- 8. MISS ETHEL SMYTHE, Composer of the Operas "Fantasio,"
 "Der Wald," and "The Weckern."
 9. DR. EBENEZER PROUT, Composer of several Symphonies;
 Overture, "Twellth Night"; Cantatas, "The Red Cross
 Knight," "Quen Aimer," etc.
- DR. HENRY WALFORD DAVIES, Composer of "Everyman" (Cantata), "The Temple" (Oratorio), and "God Created Man" (Anthem).



- DR. WILLIAM HAYMAN CUMMINGS, Composer of "The Fairy Ring" (Cantata), Glees, Anthems, and Songs.
- MR. EDWARD GERMAN, Composer of Music to "Richard III.," "Henry VIII.," "Romeo and Iuliet," and of the Operas "The Emerald Isle" and "A Princess of Kensington."
- SIR WALTER PARRATT, Composer of the Anthem "Life, and Death," Songs, and Organ Pieces.
- 14. SIR CHARLES VILLIERS STANFORD, Composer of several Symphonies; the O-eras, "Shamus O'Brien" and "Much Ado About Nothing"; and more than a hundred other works.
- 15. SIR EDWARD ELGAR, Composer of "The Dream of Gerontius," "The Apostles," "Caractacus," Songs, Marches and a Symphony to be produced next month.
- DR. FREDERIC HYMEN COWEN, Composer of six Symphonies and as many Overtures, several Oratorios Cantatas, and Concertos.
- 17. SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL MACKENZIE, Comporer of Opera, Comic Opera, Cantatas, Oratorics, music to "Rayenswood," "Corfolanus," and "Manfred."
- 18. SIR HUBERT HASTINGS PARRY, Composer of four Symphonies, Sonitas, Overtures, Anthems, and very many works of the first importance.
- SIR FREDERICK BRIDGE, Composer of the "Repentance of Nineveb," "The Cradle of Christ," and "The Flag of England."

A NEW PAGE IN HISTORY: THE MAKING OF A KING FOR BULGARIA.



PROCLAIMING PRINCE FERDINAND TSAR OF BULGARIA AT TIRNOVA, ON THE SPOT ON WHICH STOOD THE CASTLE OF THE OLD BULGARIAN TSARS.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria was proclaimed Tsar of Bulgaria first in the old church, Forty Martyrs, and then on the Hissar, on the site of the ancient castle which for two centuries was the residence of the Bulgarian Tsars. M. Malinoff is Prime Minister and Minister of Public Buildings and Communication: M. Slaveicoff, President of the Sobranje: M. Takeff, Minister of Finance; M. Hristeff, Minister of Justice: M. Ljaptscheff, Minister of Agriculture: General Nicolaeff, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

THE SHUFFLING OF THE CARDS IN THE NEAR EAST: CRETE'S UNION WITH GREECE.



CRETAN MILITIA TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE KING OF GREECE AT CANDIA.

JAMES MC NEILL WHISTLER WHISTLER'S MOTHER: MRS. GEORGE WASHINGTON WHISTLER.

'HE two large volumes what-despite the refusal of leave to

publish letters may be called the official life of Whistler supply the reader with an en-thusiastic testimony to the artist, but little or no eluci-dation of the man. He remains

"amazin'." We are left at the end-for the book holds us to the end-to wonder that the man who loved and revived beauty in art should have cared so little for beauty in life; that he should have wailed over want of recognition, yet insulted the patron; have scorned the layman, yet appealed to twelve jurymen to decide be-tween Ruskin and himself on taste in literature and art: that he should have breakfasted his friends at the expense of the Chelsea tradesman, and turned to cheap jesting

ONE OF THE DRAWINGS DONE FOR "ONCE A WEEK" BY WHISTLER.

sought for payments due; that he should call Sir Coutts Lindsay a shop-keeper, and enter into the most squalid squabbles over money that the annals of art offer; that he should denounce a story in art, and then paint the meanest "anecdote" in his Leyland portrait; that he should brandish canes where words did not contain insult and advertisement enough for the friend and acquaintance after acquaint-

the man who

ance with whom he quarrelled; that he should be proud, and not ashamed of his rancour:—all this, and more, remains a mystery which the authors do not even attempt to solve. How could they? They were Whistler's friends, and were, moreover, delegated by him to tell his story as history. The position-in any case one that is inas history. The position—in any case one that is incompatible with candour—becomes the more impossible
for authors over whose shoulders Whistler's literary
executrix looks all the while disapprovingly. We doubt
not that they have bravely done their best; and it is
unnecessary to say that they bring to their task not
merely a finished understanding of Whistler's art, but
a literary accomplishment which compels admiration throughout.

Had another biographical scheme been followed—had the authors judged Whistler by the standard they



A GLIMPSE OF WHISTLER.

apply, for instance, to Ruskin, whose lan-guage is called "ungentlemanly" -there would have been place for a defence which poswe think. consider relevant. The condition of art in England, as Whistler found it, was lower than can well be imagined. The case of the painter who could not paint, yet prospered, entered into

the soul of Whistler, artist to the finger-tips. Criticism also was at its lowest; if it praised him it praised him perversely, and its praise of rubbish took value from all its praise.

On a sensitive nature, excitable too, these injustices preyed. If others were silent about him, he must advertise himself. If others did not praise him, he must proclaim aloud his own perfections. Once giving way to blind resentments, he did not distinguish on whom



WHISTLER'S "THE LITTLE LADY SOPHIE OF SOHO."

they fell. He must show his contempt for foes, and somehow friends got confounded with foes. It was the sorry story of sore places.

A mild condonation of Whistler's inhumanities is not really expedient. They touch tragedy in themselves and in their effects, but also in their origins. We do not blame the writhings of the man pinned cruelly by fate; but let not the action be passed off on us for pleasant posturing. The admitted wasp has his admitted apologia; he must not ask us to receive his admitted apologia; he must not ask us to receive

him as a Butterfly.

To the art of Whistler the world has now done no niggard justice. The world can make amends

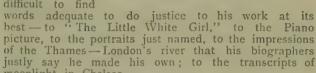


WHISTLER AS A BOY .-- BY SIR WILLIAM BOXALL. The Frontispiece of "The Life of James McNeill Whistler," by E. R. and J. Pennell; published by Mr. Heinemann.

All the illustrations on this page are reproduced from the volumes by courtesy of Mr. Heinemann.

where Whistler cannot; and that is, perhaps, the final injustice he suffers. Critics may find fault, here with his drawing, and there with what Rossetti called his paint's putrescence; but no longer is there any failure to recognise the great qualities of which, almost alone among contemporaries, he proved himself the Master. The Pattern needed proclamation, even though it was not an all-sufficing formula, and was far transcended by himself in the portraits of his mother and of Carlyle. and of Carlyle.

The whole question of tones was. a s seemed for a season, in his sole keeping. decorative genius was his, in creation and also in imitation. If he has ever been stupidly over-praised, it is praised, it is difficult to find



WHISTLER'S FATHER:

MAJOR GEORGE WASHINGTON

WHISTLER AS A YOUNG MAN:

justly say he made his own; to the transcripts of moonlight in Chelsea.

His mastery as an etcher was early admitted; then the canvases which had been sold for small sums began to mount in the market, until they fetched

sums exceeding any dreams of avarice the artist himself had

dreamed. Whistler's wit was undeniable it was genius. But it got all its nourishment from venom. It was also sardonic, almost Satanic. He was at enmity of his own making with most of the contemporaries who came his way -with Meredith, Ruskin, Rossetti, Swinburne, Seymour Haden, and Burne-Jones; with Tom Taylor, Harry Quilter, Oscar Wilde, Linley Sam-bourne, Walter Sickert, Du Mau-rier, the Moores,



ONE OF THE DRAWINGS DONE FOR "ONCE A WEEK" BY WHISTLER.

Mortimer Menpes, "ONCE Wyke Bayliss, Sir William Eden, and the rest. William Eden, and the rest. Aware of his wit, and of the wound he could inflict on people who had a preference for peace, he rushed with it to the World, or, later, printed it in ex-parte pamphlets of his own pattern.

What was so fully exploited in his lifetime leaves little remaining for fresh publication after his death. The biographers tell us allusively the old stories; and they could not do less. The tradition is in

their keeping.

The new stories of Whistler's jestings are, perhaps, hardly worth the telling; he would, doubtless, have told them himself had they been marketable. When we say that a correspondent gives as an example of Whistler's with his remark that the standing figures of Velasquez really stand on their legs, we

legs, we need say no more

Mr. Heinemann has the warm acknowledgments of the authors. His own was a close association with Whistler's later years.
"At last I have found a friend," painter the exclaimed. That friendship has a further expression in the pro-duction of these two handsome volumes. carried through with



A GLIMPSE OF WHISTLER.

a perfection of taste that tells of infinite pains, and containing a noble and representative series of reproductions of

The Life of James McNeill Whistler." By E. R. and J. Pennell. Two Vols. Illustrated. (Heinemann.)

FERDINAND OF BULGARIA'S FIRST ENTRY INTO SOFIA AS KING.













- 1. THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH, SURMOUNTED BY A GREAT CROWN, ERECTED IN HONOUR OF THE NEW KING.
- 2. FERDINAND OF BULGARIA ENTERING SOFIA.
- 3. WAITING TO SALUTE THE NEW KING.
- 4. LATE, BUT TRIUMPHANT: FERDINAND OF BULGARIA RIDING THROUGH THE STREETS OF HIS CAPITAL.
- 5. THE NEW KING ON HIS WAY TO SOFIA.
- 6. THE MAYOR OF SOFIA READING THE ADDRESS
 OF WELCOME TO FERDINAND OF BULGARIA.

The King whose title is still unrecognised by the Powers entered his capital in state on October 12. Following a precedent he himself has set, he was very late in making his entry, and did not reach the city gates until an hour and a half after he was due. There were those unkind enough to suggest that, as he had decided to ride the eight miles from his private estate, he had been "graciously pleased to disengage himself suddenly from his steed," as an Austrian diplomat once put it, and so could not prevent the unpunctuality. Further, it was remarked that when he did ride into the city his horsemanship was not of the best, and that four of his retinue, at least—two officers and two men on foot—had an anxious time watching him.

A CITY CRUSHED BY A WALL OF WATER: WRECKED HYDERABAD

AFTER THE FLOOD IN WHICH MANY THOUSANDS PERISHED.



THE WRECKED AFZAL BRIDGE, WITH THE CITY GATE AND THE CLOCK-TOWER ON THE LEFT.



WRECKAGE IN THE GROUNDS OF THE FLOODED BRITISH RESIDENCY.



THE NIZAM'S TROOPS CLEARING AWAY DÉBRIS AND COLLECTING
THE DEAD.



THE RUINS OF THE AFZAL BRIDGE, THE LINK BETWEEN THE BRITISH RESIDENCY AND HYDERABAD.



INSIDE THE RESIDENCY.



THE REMAINS OF A NOBLEMAN'S PALACE.

As report after report reaches this country, the condition of Hyderabad after the great flood seems more and more horrible. Many thousands perished, and, as one correspondent puts it, where before there was "a hurrying, bustling, flourishing town there was nothing but wreck and ruin, dead and dying men, women, and children, horses and cattle, uprooted trees, broken and battered furniture, tons on tons of débris, and shivering, screaming crowds of homeless, grief-stricken people gazing paralysed at the scene." The disaster was caused by a great wall of water, which advanced rapidly down the river, struck the city with terrific force, and carried all before it.

PEEPING AT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.



· A PRIVILEGE THAT HAS BEEN ABOLISHED: A LADY WATCHING THE DELIBERATIONS OF THE COMMONS THROUGH THE "PEEP-HOLE."

The "peep-hole" is at the left-hand side of the glass door of the debating chamber, and is reached with the aid of a step. Mrs. Travers Symons was looking through it when she decided to dash into the House; hence the Speaker's decision that, in future, no woman shall be permitted to use it. Ladies have never been welcomed very heartily in the House. Although, since 1836, they have had their own gallery, this, technically, is not within the precincts of the building, and in the old building they were only able to witness the deliberations of the members by going into a loft that was between the ceiling and the roof and looking down through a hole above the chief chandelier. At times they were known to vary this procedure by attending the Strangers' Gallery dressed as men, and it is said that amongst those who did this were Mrs. Brinsley Sheridan and the Duchess of Gordon.

THE RIVAL OF THE RIVAL SULTANS OF MOROCCO.

PHOTOGRAPH BY DR. G. VEYRE.



SULTAN OF MOROCCO BY RIGHT OF AGE: CROWDS KISSING THE BURNOUS OF MULAÏ MOHAMED AT CASA BLANCA.

Theoretically, each Sultan of Morocco chooses his successor on the throne, but in reality the succession is elective, and every member of the Sherifian family is eligible. Abd-el-Aziz was the fifth son of his predecessor. As a rule, the Sultan's nominee

sanction of the Powers, are likely to have a rival to the throne in the person of their elder brother Mulai Mohamed, who can boast a considerable number of enthusiastic followers. Mulaï Mohamed is a source of considerable anxiety to the French at Casa Blanca, is elected by acclamation. Mulaï Abd-el-Aziz, the fugitive Sultan, and Mulaï Hafid, the Sultan-elect who still seeks the who fear that at length one of his attempts to escape will prove successful. He is being guarded with the greatest possible care.

Let me tell you of the advantages of Benger's Food as an adjustable diet.

and show you its advantages and remarkable adaptability both as a special and supplementary food.

Benger's Food is a successful solution of many of the problems and difficulties associated with hand rearing. It is prepared with fresh new milk, and in the course of preparation converts the indigestible curd of the cow's milk into a form that is easily assimilated by the most delicate and weakly child. For these reasons Benger's Food is invaluable in all cases of malnutrition in growing children, especially when in that stage commonly expressed as "out growing their strength."

The hursing mothers it is a food which increases milk production, by the simple process of promoting and maintaining a high state of bodily nutrition.

Food. Benger's Food contains in itself the natural digestive principles, which digest, more or less completely as may be desired, both the food itself and the milk with which it is prepared.

who so frequently find milk heavy and unsatisfying, Benger's Food made with milk, is not only an appetising and highly nutritive dish, but a complete food. It also makes in combination with Cocoa, Chocolate or Coffee a refreshing and easily digested beverage.

Benger's Food can be very thoroughly pre-digested in the process of making. Its great advantage is that as the digestive organs get stronger the pre-digestion can be lessened, thus giving little by little, an increase of exercise to the functions, and helping to bring about in a natural manner permanent restoration.

Food, taken in a partially digested form is restful, and gives ample nourishment. As a supper dish it is soothing, and satisfying, and so easily digested as to ensure restful nights.

Bengers' Food assists nature throughout life. It is a natural restorative, dainty and delicious. Infants thrive on it, delicate and aged persons enjoy it.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.



The more one studies the problem of food the more apparent it becomes that the whole question resolves itself down to the individual and his or her particular needs. Those in robust health present one phase of the question, the person exhausted by illness or fatigue another, the growing child still another, and so on. It is not a question of how much food one can take, but how much one can digest and assimilate, that is the important object.

Benger's is a farinaceous food, but it is different from all other farinaceous foods in this way. Benger's Food contains in itself the natural digestive principles which change the farinaceous material into soluble substances—exactly that which happens in the mouth when bread is masticated. Benger's Food is mixed with fresh new milk when prepared and by reason of the natural digestive principle contained in it the milk is also modified or partially digested. Benger's Food is therefore a self-digestive food, posssesing the allimportant advantage that in its preparation the degree of digestion can be determined with the utmost delicacy. For this reason Benger's Food is different from any other Food obtainable. It can be served, prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it is intended.



LADIES' PAGE.

THE selection from the photographs taken by the Queen which is to be published, the proceeds to be given to charity, will interest the present generation, and will have a distinct historical value. The newspapers have been repeating one from the other that the Queen took up photography as a hobby only some fifteen years ago. This is an error; it is much more than that since a remarkable set of china tea-things was produced for use at Sandringham, every piece bearing on it a different view taken by the present Queen at home or abroad. The camera of the then Princess of Wales was in constant employment, too, at the fêtes in connection with Queen Victoria's first Jubilee.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff's death reminds one of his high tribute to the Queen Mother of Spain. He was our Ambassador at Madrid for nine years—just those years Ambassador at Madrid for nine years—just those years in which the young Queen Regent met her greatest difficulties, and the close and sympathetic English observer cannot speak too highly of her capacity and her practical statesmanship. He says that Queen Christina began with everything against her, and that he saw her year by year conquer the position. Nobody really helped her except her sister-in-law, who devoted herself absolutely to the anxious Queen and to the interests of the then baby King. The Queen Regent "saved the dynasty" and gained a popularity at last by her skill and judgment in politics, says Sir H. Drummond Wolff, that "she was able to transmit to her son." The culogy of the Spanish Queen Regent extends son." The eulogy of the Spanish Queen Regent extends over several pages of the Ambassador's volume of Reminiscences, and what makes it so interesting is that he was in a position to know—indeed, it was his special business in Madrid to learn-the truth of the matter.

Flower - wreathed hats are fashionable, the lowcrowned shapes being usually adorned with so full and compact a line of large blossoms that the crown has to be taken for granted and is invisible from the front view. Dahlias are much used for the purpose; the purple passion - flowers are new for this use, and there is also a rage for camellias, the stiff, white, waxen - like blossoms set closely side by side all round the hat. A novelty of the season is to make little hats entirely of black fox, or to use this fur as a trimming on a shape of satin or of Ottoman silk. We have long used some furs, especially sable, seal, and squirrel, for this purpose; and why it has been reserved for the present year to try the fox for headgear it is impossible to say. It serves very well, being a soft and becoming fur. Anybody who owns a nice short boa of black fox can simply twine it round one of the stretched satin or Ottoman silk shapes that are offered in all the drapers', or round a soft - brimmed felt, with the head of the beastie for a finish to the left side of the front; and there is an up-to-date effect immediately front view. Dahlias are much used for the purpose; front; and there is an up-to-date effect immediately prepared. The hats made entirely of fox are somewhat



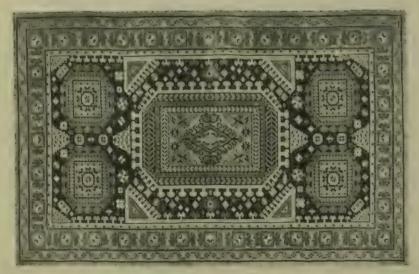
THE- FASHION. IN FUR Coat of caracul, with large braid buttons, finished with wide revers of striped silk with braiding.

heavy, but very becoming. A new shape—just the thing to wear with a tailor made dress that has a Napoleon coat—is a high-crowned, brimless, helmet-like affair, such as the Little Conqueror is seen wearing in many of his portraits, only completely built in black fox, and rendered feminine by an ostrich-plume falling backwards from above the left ear, and held in the hat by a knot of velvet. Feather and velvet knot the hat by a knot of velvet. Feather and velvet knot may be of a bright tone, deep blue or green harmonising particularly well with the rich glossy blackness

Stitched tweed hats are useful for wet weather. In many shapes, the brim is so arranged as to be turned up or down, or made to take different curves, at the wearer's will: this is very useful in facing a high wind in a country walk. Small bunches of grouse or pheasant feathers are used as sole trimming. These hats do very well for motoring, but the delightful little "cettage" bonnets carry off the palm for this purpose for short trips; while, for an all-day run, or for touring, a close-sitting felt, over which the veil is tightly tied down, is supremely sensible. The dear little "cottage" bonnet, a revival from Early Victorian days, is so becoming that I should not wonder to see it take hold on our affections and become a fashion for visiting wear. The latest trimming for these motor-bonnets is rosebuds, cunningly constructed in satin, sulphur yellow, pink, and mauve having all been seen, used as clusters outside the straw shape, one bunch set above either ear; and set in lace frilling round inside Stitched tweed hats are useful for wet-weather. In above either ear; and set in lace frilling round inside the slightly raised brim.

Every shade of brown is in evidence in the hats, Every shade of brown is in evidence in the hats, and the tint is not merely suitably autumnal; but desirable as allowing of the happy combination with it of every other shade in the gamut of colours, so that a hat with a brown foundation can be readily accommodated by trimming to go with any gown. An all-brown hat, by the same token, wears well with most colours in frocks, and this is a consideration to those of us who cannot afford or do not choose to spend enough to possess a special head-covering for every grown. Autumnal leaves in their various shadings every gown. Autumnal leaves in their various shadings of brown, from nut to red, form alone a sufficient and of brown, from nut to red, form alone a sufficient and fashionable trimming to a pale-brown Ottoman silk, satin, or even soft-felt wide shape. Tulle is employed to make a softness in the general effect on the more solid shapes. A favourable specimen of a fashionable hat was a very large - brimmed, flat - crowned shape covered with cinnamon-toned Ottoman silk, the brim bound with tabac-brown velvet, and the crown trimmed round with a wreath of shaded vine leaves, a cluster of green grapes resting against wide bows of tabac round with a wreath of shaded vine leaves, a cluster of green grapes resting against wide bows of tabac tulle finishing the front. Another, a chestnut-brown felt hat, was trimmed with the richly shaded dying foliage of the copper-beech and a rosette of amber velvet, with a couple of brown quills with gilded stems stuck through the rosette—this trimming was round to the left side of the shape. FILOMENA.

ANGLO-PERSIAN CARPETS



Reproductions of Old Persian designs, suitable wherever an effective Carpet at moderate cost is required

6st. 4in. by 4st. 6in. 8st. 6in. by 5st. 7in. 9st. 9in. by 6st. 6in. £1 17s. 6d. £2 8s. 6d. £1 2s. 6d. £3 8s. 6d.

WORLD'S MARKET FOR CARPETS

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MAPLE & CO ELKINGTON PLATE

Wears like Silver for 50 years.



Full-size Entrée Dish, with reeded mounts, Hard-soldered throughout, Elkington Plate, £2 · 10s. cash price.

FINEST ATTAINABLE QUALITY.

UNEQUALLED VALUE.

TESTIMONIAL.

Walesby Rectory, MARKET RASEN.
July 13th, 1905.
Sirs,—Referring to your advertisement in "The Times," I write to say that I have Two Plate Chests bought from you, given to me as Wedding Presents in 1852. With the exception of some of the small forks, and the impression of the crest, they might have come from the shop yesterday. I am not at all anxious to exchange them for new ones, as they are perfectly satisfactory to me.—Yours, &c. satisfactory to me. Yours, &c.,

(Rev.) PERCEVAL LAURENCE.

CANADIAN AGENTS: A. T. WILEY & Co., MONTREAL.

CALCUTTA: ESPLANADE. BUDNOS AIRES BARLOW & Co.

The First Wealth is Health.

'GIVE ME HEALTH AND A DAY. . . HE ONLY IS WEALTHY WHO OWNS THE DAY.'

'Happy the Man and Happy He alone, He who can call the Day His own.'-Dryden.

-Fmerson

The Simple Life, 'Tis Luxury that Kills.

'To lead a Simple Life is to fulfil the Highest Human Destiny.'-Wagner.

'Sow an Act and you reap a Habit, sow a Habit and you reap a Character, sow a Character and you reap a Destiny.'

'A Man's wealth consists not so much in the multitude of his Possessions as in the fewness of his Wants.'

Diogenes, the famous Cynic Philosopher (412-323 B.C.), is stated to have taken up his abode in a cask, where he was visited by Alexander the Great, and when the only favour he had to beg of the Prince was THAT HE WOULD NOT STAND BETWEEN HIM AND THE SUN, Alexander is said to have exclaimed, 'If I were not Alexander I would be Diogenes.'

Amid the confused restlessness of modern life, our wearied minds dream of simplicity. . . All this brushwood, under pretext of sheltering us and our happiness, has ended by shutting out our Sun. When shall we have the courage to meet the delusive temptations of our complex and unprofitable life with the Sage's challenge, 'OUT OF MY LIGHT'?—Wagner.

'Divine Philosophy! by
whose pure light
We first distinguish, then
pursue the right.'
—fuvenal.



DIOGENES BEFORE ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

A Sublime Destiny.

'Teach Self-denial and make its practice pleasurable, and you create for the world a destiny more sublime than ever issued from the brain of the wildest dreamer.'—Sir Walter Scott.

'To be a Philosopher is not merely to have subtle thoughts, but so to love Wisdom as to live according to its dictates a life of Simplicity, Magnanimity, and Trust, and thus combine the hardiness of the Savage with the intellectualness of the cultured man.'

-Thoreau.

'Man's rich with little were his judgment true, Nature is frugal and Her wants are few.'

MORAL.

'Poverty sits by the Cradle of all our Great Men and rocks them up to Manhood.'

'As Health is such a blessing, and the very source of all pleasure, it may be worth the pains to discover the region where it grows, the springs that feed it, the customs and methods by which it is best cultivated and preserved.'—Sir W. Temple.

We quote the following from a well-known writer on Pathology—

'Now, a word on the importance of the regular and proper action of the excretory organs and of the intestinal canal. The former separate substances from the blood that are hurtful if they are kept in the blood. The waste substances that are got rid of by the intestinal canal include the parts of the food that are not digested and certain secretions from the intestinal canal, especially from the large part of the intestine. These substances are injurious if left in the body, as certain portions of them are reabsorbed into the blood, especially the foul organic matter in them, so that if these various excretory organs do not perform their functions in a proper manner, waste substances are either not separated from the blood or are reabsorbed into it and poison it, and as the blood is distributed to the various tissues of the body they are not properly nourished and they become degenerated, weak, and incapable of performing their proper functions, so that the regular action of these excretory organs of the body is of the greatest importance with regard to health, for not a single tissue of the body can be kept in a proper condition if the waste substances are not got rid of in the manner they should.'

'INTO MAN'S HANDS IS PLACED THE RUDDER OF HIS FRAIL BARQUE THAT HE MAY NOT ALLOW THE WAVES TO WORK THEIR WILL.'-Goethe.

The human body has unfortunately a power of auto-intoxication, i.e., of poisoning itself unless certain deleterious products are quickly removed from the alimentary system. There is no simpler, safer, or more agreeable remedy which will by natural means get rid of dangerous waste matter without depressing the spirits or lowering the vitality, than

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

Where Eno's 'Fruit Salt' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a Serious Illness. Its effect upon any disordered, Sleepless, or feverish Condition is simply Marvellous. It is, in fact, Nature's Own Remedy, and an Unsurpassed One.

CAUTION. - Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery - IMITATION.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

FAILING steel-studded treads, which are brutal to the road and the propelling mechanism, covers moulded with circumferential ribs appear to afford the best hold upon greasy road-surfaces. But care must be taken to place the ribs or ridges in such a way that when wear on the centre of the tread takes place, the ribs or ridges on the flanks of the tyre are so situated that they come into operation immediately upon the formation of a lateral bulge due to side-swing. With these points in mind and the foresight which recognises the present prohibition of steel-studded tyres, the Continental Tyre and Rubber

him and the Daimler Company before the members of the Royal Automobile Club. Mr. Knight claimed that he had perfected a motor along new lines, and that it presented the following seven advantages: (1) Absolute silence; (2) extraordinary smoothness of operation; (3) increased flexibility; (4) reliability; (5) increased fuel efficiency; (6) greater working endurance; (7) increased power and speed. In the space at my disposal it is, of course, quite impossible to advance the proofs instanced by Mr. Knight in support of his claims, but I might refer to one or two of the more salient and striking points. It is claimed that on the bench the engine produced 1-h.p. per hour with '54 to '64, or a

the Silent Knight engine on paper, been much concerned as to the lubrication of the sliding-sleeves in this engine, and the actuation of the same from the camshaft through the lugs formed on one side of the sleeves only. Mr. Knight gave proof that the lubrication of the sleeves had turned out a simpler matter than they expected; while, as to the latter point, he said that as the pulls upon the pin of the inner sleeve varied between 26 lb. and 40 lb., and upon the outer sleeve 34 lb. and 26 lb, and the combined pull of the two sleeves upon the eccentric-shaft was 76 lb. upwards and 60 lb. downwards, they were compared with the tons of impact upon the they were, compared with the tons of impact upon the gudgeon-pins of any motor, really negligible quantities.



A MOTOR-CAR FOR A BISHOP: THE PRESENTATION OF AN 18-22 H.P. ARMSTRONG-WHITWORTH TO THE BISHOP OF NEWCASTLE.

The presentation was made at Benwell Towers. The car was subscribed for by 360 people, and is intended to enable the Bishop to visit the more outlying portions of his diocese with greater ease. In the group are: 1 and 2, Dr. Straton and Mrs. Straton; 3, Commander Norman, R.N.; 4, Mr. J. E. Woods, High Sheriff for Northumberland; 5, Mr. H. Miller, Church Association; 6, Canon Hamer; 7, Mrs. Hamer; 8, Canon Duncan; 9, Dr. Pearce; 10, Mr. A. B. Plummer.

Company have put upon the market a ribbed cover, which, I am assured by a user, differs little, if at all, from steel-studded covers in resisting side-slip. The cover should, of course, wear longer and make for economy.

It is difficult to get away from contemplation of and reference to Knight's silent engine, the more so as on Thursday night of last week Mr. C. T. Knight, the inventor, gave chapter and verse for the faith that is in

little over half-a-pint of petrol; that running for a nine-hours' day for fifty days at from 800 to 1650 revolutions per minute, it never varied in power or speed from the beginning to the end.

Students of internal-combustion engine design, who have been content to pursue progress on the lines of the poppet - valve engine, and have pondered deeply the subject of engine lubrication, have, in considering

The paper critics of this interesting engine have the paper critics of this interesting engine have been all along most fearful and doubtful as to the cooling. The scare they raised must be regarded as laid by Mr. Knight's public assertion that his engine has proved easier to cool than the poppet-valve variety. Preignition is unknown, except in the case of an extremely foul piston head, and as by reason of the design it is only a question of a short time to remove the evil, such trouble when it does show itself is easily cured. trouble when it does show itself is easily cured.

HOW TO GUARD AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

A NEW SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT.

Dr. Andrew Wilson's latest contribution to the literature of science places us in possession of all the facts concerning a discovery of extraordinary medical value. for years past physicians have demanded of chemical science 'some means of superseding the gargle—that clumsy, unpleasant and inefficient method of destroying germs in the mouth, throat and pharynx. "That which science has searched for," says Dr. Andrew Wilson, "is a substance which in the first place shall destroy mirrobas. In the regard place which shell everty microbes. In the second place, which shall exert no injurious effect, either in the mouth itself or on the body at large. In the third place, it must be presented so that it can be used at any time without trouble or inconvenience." A substance possessing all these qualities is now sold by every chemist under the name of "Formamint Wulfing."

The extraordinary interest in this discovery to the general public lies in the fact that in evolving the means of filling the place of what will henceforward be unnecessary gargle, science has given to the world as substance harmless to the body, yet powerful as a destroyer of the germs of diphtheria, scarlet fever, and other zymotic ailments, and indeed almost all diseases which arise from microbes inhaled into and developed in the

The vast importance of the discovery of such a medicament is apparent when we reflect upon Dr. Andrew Wilson's assertion that "few people appreciate the fact that, as the gateway of the body, the mouth is perpetually receiving microbes, not merely from the air we breathe and the food we consume, but also from the water we drink. It is not suggested that all microbes are disease-producing, but a certain proportion fall to be ranked as our microscopic enemies, which, under certain conditions, are capable of afflicting us with serious diseases. The heat of the mouth converts the mouth-cavity into a kind of bodily hot-house, of a kind very favourable to the development of germ-growth. It needs no argument to show that a septic condition of the mouth is liable to infect the food which is consumed, and so to produce digestive disturbances of a serious character."

Now Dr. Andrew Wilson is no idle alarmist. His description of the mouth as a hot-house for germ-growth is obviously introduced only that we may the more clearly understand and appreciate the importance and value of this substance, which, he tells us, "science has recently succeeded in producing, and which is capable of acting as a highly efficient mouth-disinfectant, and as a data to the science of the s destroyer of all kinds of microbes with which it comes in contact." He describes Formamint as presented in the form of a tablet, which by being allowed to dissolve in the mouth is so pleasant a medicament that children, and indeed all patients, actually enjoy it as a "sweet"—

a matter of supreme importance in the treatment of children's diseases—while it is routing disease.

That the medical profession has welcomed this internal germ - destroyer with acclamation is not surprising, particularly when we learn that they have discovered that a Formamint tablet dissolved in the mouth is, to nurses and doctors, a powerful preventive of infection from their patients. In this respect they have found Formamint invaluable as a protection against influenza, measles, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and all other

In general use, the tablets, conveniently packed in small bottles which can be carried in the pocket, are a pleasant and effective remedy for "clergyman's sore throat," smoker's mouth-inflammation, and the throataffections to which singers and speakers are subject. Further, it is an unequalled means of preserving the teeth and sweetening the breath. These latter uses of Formamint follow as a consequence of its excellence in counteracting germ-diseases.

In face of the public benefit of so important a medicament becoming widely known, the publishers of Dr. Andrew Wilson's work, in which it is fully described, have instructions to distribute a first large edition of the work by post, free of cost, to all who feel sufficient interest in the subject to write to them for a copy. A note, mentioning "The Illustrated London News," addressed to F. Williams and Co., 24, Alfred Place, London, W.C., will insure a copy by return of post.

"Formamint Wulfing," by the way, may be obtained from all chemists in bottles at 1s. 11d.





TRY IT IN YOUR BATH



BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath.
Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

PRICE 1s. PER BOTTLE. OF ALL GROCERS, CHEMISTS, &c.



are No diarrhœa or digestive troubles need be feared when the "Allenburys" Milk Foods are given.
The Milk Foods are made in a minute by the addition of hot water only.

Pamphleton Milk Food No. 1.
From birth to 3 months.

Milk Food No. 2.
From 3 to 6 months.

Malted Food No. 3.
From 6 months upwards.

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., Lombard St., LONDON.

FEEDING

Free.

and contain both fat and proteid

in the same proportion as in

human milk, whilst the method

of manufacture absolutely precludes all risk of con-

tamination with noxious

germs. A complete sub-

stitute for the natural

food of the child is

obtained and vigorous

growth and health

are promoted.



TALKS WITH TOM BINGLEY, M.P.

BY G. S. STREET.

XXXV.-FIRE AND SMOKE.

THE first week of the Session has been full of exciting incidents, or so it seemed to a reader of newspapers; but when I encountered Tom a little after the end of it, he assured me that he was not a victim of nervous exhaustion. "Yes," said he, "we 've had a bit of a rumpus, and there's been a good deal of shouting, but it wasn't of any consequence. I suppose the public only reads about us when there's been a row, and so it imagines we only live for them. But we've got our daily round and common task, you know, and after a little breeze we have just

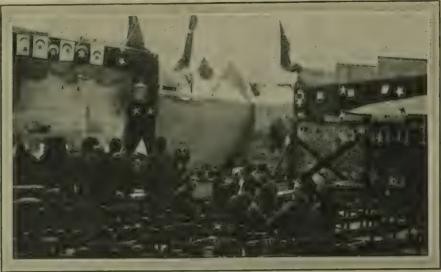
know, and after a little breeze we have just got to go on with them. If a runaway got to go on with them. If a runaway horse passes you in Piccadilly you go on just the same to your destination, and probably the other affairs of the day put it out of your head. So with us: we've got the subjects we're interested in, and the prospects of the Government, and our private eyes to grid and all that. You private axes to grind, and all that. You don't suppose we're still talking about Victor Grayson and Mrs. Thingummy, do you?" "My dear Tom," said I, "this is too bad. Here's this spirited lady been laying aside the natural shrinking from publicity of women and her delicate sense of propriety to further her cause and make of propriety to further her cause and make of propriety to further her cause and make history, and you don't even remember her name! It's too bad. First of all, the papers give a dozen different reports of what she said, so that historians will never know for certain, and now you—by the way, what did she say?" "Hanged if I know; something about women and children, I believe." And thus are heroic efforts wasted on a callous generation! efforts wasted on a callous generation! "But it wasn't anything extraordinary,' he continued. "Excited strangers have shouted things out before now; only this coincided with the crowd outside. It was a fluke, more or less effective, and that's

a fluke, more or less effective, and that's all. Do I still approve of women having votes? Why, yes; why not?" "Because several leader-writers are of opinion that the methods of the militant Suffragists will alienate all respectable people from their cause." "Oughtn't leader-writers to be a bit more logical than that?" asked Tom, rather hardily, of course. "Or ought they to assume that respectable people are so muddle-headed? Why give up an opinion because you don't like other people's ways of advocating it? But I expect that Miss Pank-hurst and her friends know their business. These excursions and alarums bring in adherents and subscriptions; sions and alarums bring in adherents and subscriptions; I believe. I don't feel inclined to turn out and agitate

with them, but I shall vote for the woman's franchise when I have the chance. If it makes the lot women in factories better than it is, I'll forgive

all the rumpus.

"And about Grayson, Tom? Are you equally benevolent and ineffectual about him and his cause?" Tom was quite annoyed. "Don't muddle things up in that infernal way. I approve of women's franchise, rather mildly and dubiously: I'm really keen about the unemployment question. And I'm not sure whether I approve or not of Miss Pankhurst's methods—she knows her business—while I'm quite certain I disapprove of



A CURIOUS RESULT OF THE GRANTING OF A CONSTITUTION: THE PRODUCTION OF A PATRIOTIC PLAY IN A TURKISH VILLAGE.

Since Turkey has obtained a constitution, theatres have sprung up in every village, and in them are produced patriotic plays forbidden under the old régime. Many of the companies are made up by officers of the Young Turkish Party. As Turkish women may not appear without veils, Armenian women appear as Turkish women in the plays.

> Grayson, and I don't believe his knowledge of his business is worth a cent." "You think it was mere self-advertisement?" "No, I'll be quite fair. I think he was genuinely moved and couldn't keep his temper. was genuinely moved and couldn't keep his temper. He seems to have a fair allowance of self-conceit, but so have many other people. It looks, too, a bit fishy that he didn't move the adjournment when it could have been moved, and not when he knew it couldn't; but enthusiasts make these mistakes sometimes. But Grayson was exceptionally unwise and mustn't be surprised if some of us thought he was thinking more of personal effect than of the unemployed; in fact, the personal effect than of the unemployed: in fact, the

House showed it by laughing at him, as it wouldn't have done if it had believed in his whole-heartedness. I'm sorry, because I like fire and enthusiasm, but that's no practical use in politics if it runs loose anyhow: it simply

practical use in politics if it runs loose anyhow? It shiply gets the hose turned on it."

"And the unemployed, Tom—what are you going to do?" I am reporting before Mr. Asquith's promised statement. "You'll see," said Tom. "I profoundly trust something effective. They might do worse than try my own little palliative idea which you stuck into your article some months ago, by way of a help—that of having agencies and bureaux, or whatever you like to call them, everywhere, to bring employers and would-be employed to-

employers and would-be employed to-gether, the preliminary expense to be met gether, the preliminary expense to be met by the State and to be refunded, mainly by employers, afterwards. There are plenty of cases of jobs going with no one available to take them. And that would help to sift the honest unemployed from the loafers." "Which," said I, "is necessary if you are to get the full sympathy of the country. Here's a true story. A friend of mine was told of a family in distress, the man out of work. The man was a plumber, or something of the kind, and my friend, being both kind-hearted and delicate in his way of doing his kindnesses, in order that the man's feelings might not be hurt by charity, positively injured the pipes in his house in some way, to give him a genuine job. tively injured the pipes in his house in some way, to give him a genuine job. He wouldn't touch it. He was drawing ten shillings a week from his union, which he spent on himself, and that was good enough for him. So my friend had to call in his regular plumber to repair the pipes he had damaged himself. Don't laugh, you heartless fellow. That sort of thing puts people off. So I hope you'll devise some system of separating sheep and goats, and hurry up, because you're turning sheep into goats while you delay. . . By the

goats while you delay. . . . By the way, Tom, your House is not happy in contrasts. We are all thinking of really serious problems—at least, I hope so—and you spend your time discussing if policemen ought to stop small boys smoking."

boys smoking."
"Right you are," said he; "it is the most futile tosh, I quite agree, and I'm sorry there wasn't enough sense of humour about to keep it out of an otherwise excellent Bill. However, it gave us an interesting debate. We know now that Sir Frederick Banbury smoked at school because he wasn't allowed to—just like humble you and me—and that Arthur Balfour has never smoked at all. So don't say we waste all our time."





Franco-British Exhibition.

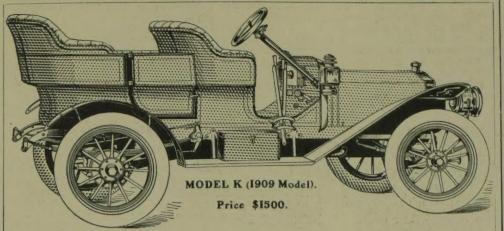
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LEMCO

granted the highest possible awards—

RIMA BRIV

The Liebig Company were awarded a Gold Medal (Paris, 1867) for originating concentrated beef preparations. Highest awards ever since and still supreme.



The First Cost is Low,

And the Cost of Maintenance is Low.

New Model K (1909 Model), including \$150 Splitdorf Magneto-32 x 4 in. tyres-and \$300 worth of actual Automobile value which you can get in no other car of its price. Touring Car or Roadster-Price

This Mitchell five-passenger, four-cylinder, 30 horse-power touring car embodies the best of all that we have learned in making \$11,000,000 worth of Automobiles.

It is a big, handsome, strong, powerful, speedy car, and everything in it, from its power plant to its steering mechanism, has been tested day after day and proven time after time by actual use.

We call this a \$1500 car.

Its cost to you is, in fact, only \$1200.

For it has, in all, more than \$300 worth of actual automobile value, which you can get in no other \$1500 car.

The \$1500 price, for example, includes a \$150 Splitdorf Magneto—3 \$300 worth of actual automobile value, which you can get in price. Touring Car of the regular ignition system.

The \$1500 price includes 32-inch wheels and 4-inch tyres.

The \$1500 price includes a dozen things that you

The \$1500 price includes 32-inch wheels and 4-inch tyres.

The \$1500 price includes a dozen things that you would expect only in a \$5000 car.

This \$1500 Mitchell is an imposing-looking car.

It has a wheel-base of 100 inches. The body is wholly of metal. Its four cylinders are cast separately, as the cylinders of the best engines always are, 28-30 horse-power.

The springs are of vanadium steel.

Aluminum castings are employed wherever possible; only we go to the trouble and expense of strengthening them with bronze where there is wear and strain.

The wheels are big—thirty-two inches—fitted with detachable rims and four-inch tyres.

There are two complete ignition systems—the \$150 Splitdorf Magneto and a regular battery system.

The lubricating system is the best that we have found in eight years of experience.

The transmission is of the best selective sliding-gear type as in \$5000 to \$7000 cars.

The crank-shafts of ordinary cars are suspended from a bearing at either end. There is play in the middle. Where there is play there is added strain. And there are broken crank-shafts as a result

In the Mitchell Crank-Shaft there are five bearings:
one at each end, and three extra ones in between.
We have made 5000 crank-shafts in this way, and not
a single one of them has ever
been broken.
Compare this new \$1500
Mitchell with the best
American cars—no matter
what their cost or pretentions.

what their cost of presentions.

You will not find in them more vanadium or nickel steel. You will not find in them more perfect engines. You will not find in them any single feature which this \$1500 Mitchell lacks.

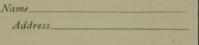
Roadster—Price lacks.
The tonneau is detachable—and you have your choice of either tonneau, Surrey Send the Coupon for detailed description, to enable you to check this car up with others at its price. \$1500

Could You Sell the Mitchell?

There is a big opportunity for dealers in certain territory who will buy from us and sell to the people. We want to hear only from responsible people with enough money to start right. The demand is increasing. Write at once. Sign and send coupon.

THE MITCHELL MOTOR-CAR CO., Standard Manufacturers, A. M. C. M. A., 447, Mitchell St., Racine, Wis., U.S.A.

Please send me opportunity you offer to dealers, and full information about Mitchell Cars.





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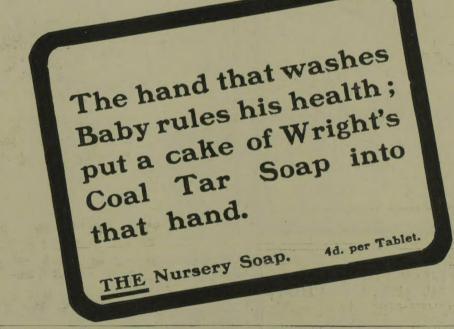
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e Original Preparation for Cleaning and Polishing Cutlery, all Steel, Iron, Brass, and Copperarticles, Sold in Canisters ., 6d., & 1s., by Grocers frommongers, Olimen, &c. Wellington Emery and Black Lead Milts, London, S.E.





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Is the Best Preparation you can use.

WHY?

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes

baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not to dry or you will soon lose it.

Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.

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Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair.

Of Stores, Chemists, and

ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden.

Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.

RACIA FOOD

Acknowledged to be in every respect suitable for Infants from birth and for Invalids, however weak the digestion.

Most strengthening for Nursing Mothers: HEALTHIER AND MORE EFFECTIVE THAN THE BEST "NOURISHING STOUT."

TRIAL TIN FREE.

FRAME - FOOD CO., Ltd.,

STANDEN ROAD, SOUTHFIELDS,

LONDON, S.W.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

MR. H. B. IRVING IN "THE LYONS MAIL," AT THE SHAFTESBURY. THERE is no reason why Mr. H. B. Irving should not assume his father's old parts save one-and that is that he incurs thereby the danger of not permitting his talents to take an independent direction. Almost of necessity he finds himself under these circumstances influenced by Sir Henry's example and precepts; almost of necessity he cannot approach the characters with an unbiassed judgment. His impersonations, therefore, must have something of his father about them, cannot be quite his own fresh work. His about them, cannot be quite his own fresh work. His current revival of "The Lyons Mail" illustrates this point clearly; indeed, what with Mr. Irving's adherence in outline to Sir Henry's methods, what with his marked facial resemblance to his father, what with the inclusion of such members of the old guard in his cast as Mr. Tyars and Mr. Dodsworth, we could almost imagine outselves, on the night of the Shaftesbury première, as being back again at the old Lyceum. But the revival establishes another point. The son has not got, as yet, his father's personal magnetism. This fact shows plainly in Mr. Irving's treatment of the hero's villainous double, Dubosc.

"FANNY AND THE SERVANT PROBLEM," AT THE ALDWYCH.

Out of a problem—a problem of pressing importance to every housewife of to-day—which might have served as the basis of a realistic comedy, Mr. Jerome has preferred to make an extravaganza instead. Had his chorus-girl heroine, whose bridegroom turns out to be a peer, found her difficulties to be merely those of preserving her dignity amidst an ordinary set of servants and developing a scene of authority over mere subordinates, how ing a scene of authority over mere subordinates, however numerous, her case might have thrown some light on the "servant problem." But her experiences, which consist of the discovery that her husband's servants are all relatives of hers and that they are resolved to drill her into a recognition of the duties of her position, are so totally abnormal that we seem introduced at once into an atmosphere of burlesque; so that, while there is fun in the spectacle of a peeress being lectured by her butler-uncle, or being reprimanded by her housekeeper-aunt, or being patronised by her maidservant-cousin--we obtain our laughs at the expense of reality. Mice Kappie Ward, who all through expense of reality. Miss Fannie Ward, who all through the heroine's scenes shows delightful vivacity, is also given a chance of handling a serious situation. But, clever as is the work of Mr. Cartwright as the pompous butler, and Miss Esmé Beringer as an assertive chorus-girl, there is a touch of caricature, which his interpreters cannot disguise, about Mr. Jerome's portraits alike of the heroine's family and of her stage associates. His play is a wild farce, and must be enjoyed merely as such.

CHESS.

C J Fisher.-Very pleased to receive occasional solutions from an old friend.

F R GITTINS.—Thanks for promise of further contributions.

E J WINTER WOOD.—Your commendation of Mr. Williams's problem is well deserved, and is joined in by other correspondents.

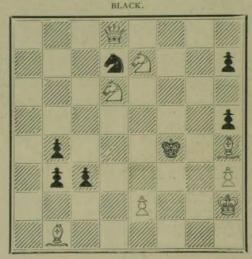
A GROVES.—You are quite right to discard the three-mover; no amount of mending seems to put it right. Start another.

E MAUER (Berlin).—Many thanks.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 3355 received from D Bhattacharyya (Calcutta) and G Carmi (Madras); of No. 3356 from D Bhattacharyya. (CA M (Penang), G Carmi, and Omar Natti Bhattacharyyi (Santipur): of No. 3359 from G Carmi, F G (Trinidad), and D Bhattacharyyi; of No. 3359 from Frank W Atchinson (Crowthorne), C Field (Athol, Mass), R H Couper (Malbone, U.S.A.), and F J (Madrid); of No. 3360 from F R Pickering (Forest Hill), B M Messenger, and F J; of No. 336 from F R Pickering, Stettin, F R James, J Drummond, and E G Gough.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 3362 received from Stettin, Albert Wolff (Putney), F R Pickering, F Henderson, W Ellis, A Groves, Martin F, W Burton, E J Winter-Wood, J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), Nellie Morris (Winchelsea), R Worters (Canterbury), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobbam', Sorrento, Fred R Underhill (Norwich), C J Fisher (Eye), Loudon McAdam (Southsea), Dr T K Douglas (Scone), R C Widdecombe (Saltash), Ernst Mauer (Berlin), Hereward, Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth), T Roberts (Hackney), R J Lonsdale 'New Brighton', J Steede, LLD. (Penzance, T Wetherall (Manchester), G Bakker (Rotterdam), H S Brandreth, Folkestone, and F Brown.

PROBLEM No. 3364.—By F. R. GITTINS.



WHITE. White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3361.—By A. W. DANIEL. WHITE K to Q 3rd K moves

1. Kt to B 3rd 2. B to B 4th (ch) 3. Mates If Black play z. K to Q 5th, z. R to Q 8th (ch), and if z. P to Kt 4th, then 2 R takes P (ch), etc.

CHESS IN WILTSHIRE.

Game played at Board No. 1, between Dr. Sydney Cole (Devizes) and Mr. W. M. MATTHEWS (Salisbury), in the Match between the Devizes and Salisbury Clubs.

(French Defence.)

WHITE (Dr. C.) BLACK (Mr. M.) | WHITE (Dr. C.)

B to Kt 2nd Q to Q 4th B to Kt 5th

Under the title, "A November Summer," the P. and O. Company have issued a brochure descriptive of the forthcoming twenty-three days' cruise by their steam-yacht Vectis from Marseilles to the coasts of Tunis and Algeria. The trip begins on Nov. 5, and the fares for it range from twenty-one guineas upwards.

An extension and elaboration of the pictorial post-card inaugurated by the Great Northern Railway Com-pany in the shape of a "Cathedral" series has been so successful that the company have just issued further sets depicting famous homes and abbeys on their line. These cards are beautifully coloured, and are embellished with gilt edges, forming admirable souvenirs.

The Bishop of Newcastle has been presented with a motor-car by 360 subscribers belonging to all parts of the county. Commander Norman, on behalf of the committee, announced that the gift was a personal one to the Bishop and not to the diocese, and was intended to mark the approval felt by the subscribers for Dr. Straton's firm stand against extreme practices in the Church.



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COMES

Delicious fruity flavour and not too hot.

Sold by all Grocers everywhere. If difficult to obtain locally, a full size sample bottle, with name of nearest agent, will be sent free on receipt of six penny stamps.

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HOUSEHOLD LINENS from the Least Expensive to the **FINEST** in the World, which, being woven by Hand, wear longer and retain the Rich Satin appearance to the last. By obtaining direct, all intermediate profits are saved, and the cost is no more than that usually charged for common-power loom goods.

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FOR THE TEETH & BREATH

Prevents the decay of the TEETH. Renders the Teeth PEARLY WHITE.

Of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world, 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

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Two Doors from Oxford Street.

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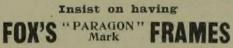
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Look for the Trade Marks.

(S.FOX&C?LIMITED) with (PARAGON

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Cost only a FEW PENCE extra.

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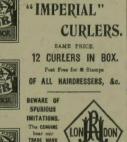
WILL NOT ENTANGLE OR BREAK THE HAIR.







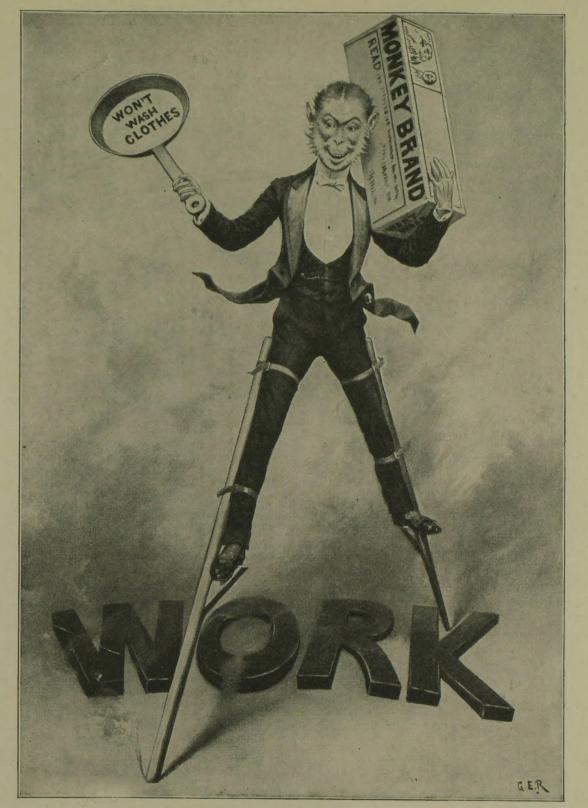




ARE EFFECTIVE.

AND REQUIRE NO SKILL TO USE.

For Very Bold Curls



Gets over the work.

MONKEY BRAND

For Bright Work Makes Light Work Does a Day's Work in an Hour.

Won't Wash Clothes.

BENJAMIN BROOKE & CO., LTD.





WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Aug. 2, 1908) of the REV. HENRY MONTAGU VILLIERS, Vicar of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, who died on Sept. 9, has been proved by his widow, his son John Russell Villiers, and Louis Charles

bucane, the value of the estate being £88,934. The testator gives £1000, the contents of the house and stables, and £500 per annum to his wife; £250 to his sister Mary Agneta Cooper; £50 a year to his sister Theresa Villiers; and £100 to Amy Maria Connell. Two thirds of the residue is to go to the children of his first marriage, and one third to his wife for marriage, and one third to his wife for life, and then as she may appoint to his children by her.

The will (dated Aug. 15, 1908) of CANON JAMES FLEMING, Vicar of St. Michael's, Chester Square, who died on Sept. 1, has been proved by his daughter Miss Grace Frances Fleming, the value of the property being £7215, all of which he gives to his said daughter.

The following important wills have now

been proved-Mr. Thomas Herbert Kendal,
Gatley Hill, Gatley, near
Cheadle
Mr. William Laycock, St.
Michael's, Newton Abbot
Mr. Robert Jamie, Slateford, £59,164 £47,638 Midlothian £42,095 Mr. Reginald Clifford Poulter, Pixham, Dorking, and 37, Essex Street, Strand Mr. Henry Thomas Lewis, East

Cranhams, Cirencester

Mrs. Elizabeth Josephine Fann-£39,574 ing, View Mount, Waterford £32,194

Ardwick Burgess, Hendon House, Hendon, N. . . Mrs. Matilda Angelina Stewart, Neville Court, Durham

£40,331

£31,026

£29,402

£27,185

£23,746

Mrs. Fanny Sugden, Bonegate House, Brighouse, Yorks Thomas Royle, Heaton Chapel, Lancashire

Mrs. Fanny Simson, 17, Orchard Street, Portman Square . £22,589

MARCELLA

THE

LANDMARK OF

ENJOYMENT

EACH

FOR

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE annual meeting of the Church of England Men's Society will be held next Tuesday in the Queen's Hall, Langham Place. The Archbishop of Canterbury will take the chair, and Mr. C. F. G. Masterman, M.P., will speak. The Bishop of Stepney will preach for the Society at St. Margaret's, Westminster. The Society



THE IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION: A MODEL BEDROOM SHOWN BY MESSRS. HEAL AND SON, 196, etc., TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, W.

Messrs. Heal and Son's exhibit was an excellent one, and included specimens of the firm's cottage furniture, three model bedrooms, and model nurseries. It formed another sign of Messrs. Heal's skill and enterprise.

is doing a most successful work in all parts of the Empire. The total membership is now nearly 60,000.

Milford Haven Parish Church, of which the first stone was laid by Admiral Lord Nelson in 1801, celebrated last week the centenary of its consecration in 1808. A great centenary bazaar, which will be presided over by Lord Nelson, will be opened on Nov. 11.

The Very Rev. F. H. Beaven, Dean of Rhodesia, has benefited considerably in health by his six months'

holiday at home, and has latterly been speaking and preaching on behalf of the Mashonaland Mission. He Beaven have now sailed for South Africa on the German, which calls at Ascension and St. Helena.

The Rev. George Cousins has resigned his position as joint foreign secretary of the London Missionary Society, with which he has been associated for over forty-six years. His colleague, Dr. Wardlaw Thompson, will, it is hoped, be able to continue much longer in the Society's service.

FRANCO-BRITISH AWARDS.

MESSRS. GARRARD, the Crown jewellers, of the Haymarket, have secured the Grand Prix in the Jewellery and Goldsmiths' Section; and a further Grand Prix for silversmiths' work.

Messrs. Swan and Edgar, in the British Textile Section, carry off a Diploma of Honour for their ancient and modern gowns.

Messrs. Idris and Co. have secured a
Gold Medal for mineral waters.

Boyril, the only beef beverage authorised to be sold at the Exhibition, has

carried off two Grands Prix. Messrs. Elkington and Co., Limited,

Messrs. Eikington and Co., Limited, have been awarded the Grand Prix for Silverware, Enamelling, and Elkington Plate. Also two Diplomas of Honour and two Gold Medals.

Messrs. Geo. Wright and Co., the well-known makers of billiard-tables, of 7, Argyll Street, W., have been awarded a Gold Medal for their exhibit.

The Chiswick Polish Company of

The Chiswick Polish Company, of Hogarth Works, London, W., have been awarded the Grand Prix for their famous

cherry Blossom boot-polish.

The Grand Prix has been given to Messrs.

Godfrey Phillips and Sons, the manufacturers of B.D.V. cigarettes and tobacco and Grand Cut tobacco, for their exhibit. Special interest is attached to Messrs. Phillips' pavilion because of the series of marvellous machines which have been given to Messrs. vellous machines which have been working there daily.

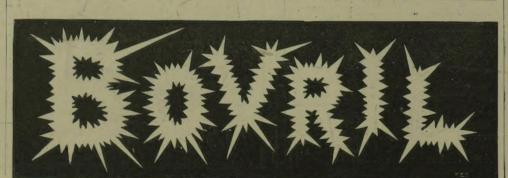
The Canadian Pacific Railway have been awarded the Grand Prix for their pavilion. This illustrates with models the Atlantic and Pacific services of the great imperial railway, and shows beautiful pictures of scenery along the All-Red Route, together with a magnificent collection of spection trophics. collection of sporting trophies.

CAUTIOUS MOTHERS USE ONLY CUTICURA SOAP, PUREST

OF CLEANSING EMOLLIENTS, FOR BABY'S SKIN. Careful mothers use Cuticura Soap exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands of infants and children, assisted, in the severer cases, by Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, for the prevention of rashes, itchings, and chafings, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Cures made in childhood are, in most cases, speedy in childhood are, in most cases, speedy, permanent, and economical. Guaranteed absolutely pure under United States Food and Drugs Act.











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